

MEMORIA TECHNICA,
OR
A NEW METHOD
OF
ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to and Exemplified in

CHRONOLOGY || GEOGRAPHY
HISTORY || ASTRONOMY,

ALSO

JEWISH, GRECIAN and ROMAN COINS,
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

WITH

T A B L E S

Proper to the respective SCIENCES

AND

M E M O R I A L L I N E S

Adapted to each TABLE.

By RICHARD GREY, D.D.

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MEMORIA TECHNICA

OR

NEW METHOD

OF

TECHNICAL MEMORY

BY

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THE P R E F A C E.

IT may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this and the former Editions. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and antient Kings, care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity, the Relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in antient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been formed a-new, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces, or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of antient Coins, Weights and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoined, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historical, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me, in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the Editions, he will very probably find out himself: Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this Kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and

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to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Public, beyond what was expected by myself or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a Thing either in itself impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, useless and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance; besides that, the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be looked upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they had read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembering the Memorial Lines would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received and long retained. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touched upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by Way of Preface.

THE INTRODUCTION.

IT is a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*: To the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retained*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of History to certain Epochas or *Æras*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne*, in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand Epochas, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made Use of the Number *Seven*, throughout his whole Book; “not out
“ of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience,
“ as most easy for the Memory;” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made

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Use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learned, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralipton.

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the *Memory better*, but *Things more easy to be remembered*; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contrived to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye itself; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be viewed more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended* by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and com-

* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, ejus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. II. Edit. G. Steph. p. 182.*

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petent Knowledge of: that they may not be obliged upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answered, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves about it; this being designed for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could: But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from ADDISON's *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Antient Medals*: "There is one Advantage, says
" *Eugenius*, that seems to me *very considerable*,
" which is the great Help to Memory one finds in
" Medals: For my own Part I am very much em-
" barrased in the Names and Ranks of the several
" *Roman* Emperors, and find it difficult to recol-
" lect upon Occasion the different Parts of their
" History; but your Medallists, upon the first
" naming of an Emperor, will immediately tell
" you his Age, Family and Life. To remember
" where he enters in the Succession, they only
" consider in what Part of the Cabinet he lies,
" and by running over in their Thoughts such a
" particular Drawer, will give you an Account of
" all the remarkable Parts of his Reign."

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If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allowed that the following Method is of some Use, since by it a Man may be enabled to remember when any Emperor from *Julius Caesar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have Reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most*, if not *all* the Questions that can be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself* Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this. First, let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables learn to make out the Lines; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how

* Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum complectamur Animo quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu & exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Gibs. Ox. p. 534.*

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rash and uncouth soever they may appear at first; and he will find it as easy to know the Diameter, Distance, and Magnitude of any Planet; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Person or Thing; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names*: The whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this; *To make such a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Person, Planet, Coin, &c. without altering the Beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the Thing sought, at the same Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preserved, shall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it so changed.*

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily apprehend, lest he should think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would ask him then if he thinks he could remember to call *CYRUS*, *Cyruts*; or *ALEX-ander the Great*, *Aléxita*; or *JULIUS Cæsar*, *Julios Cæsar*; or *MAHOMET*, *Mahomaudd*; if he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once Master of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet stand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Possibility of being mistaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus*, *Alexander*, and *Julius Cæsar*, founded their respective Monarchies, were as follow:

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
CYRUS [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
ALEXander [<i>Alexita</i>]	331
JULIUS Cæsar [<i>Julios</i>]	46

And that the *Mahometan* Æra, or Flight of *Mahomet*, was *A. D.* 622. In like Manner for Geo-

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graphy; does he think he could remember to call MADRID Madroy-t or JERUSALEM Jeruta-ts, or BLENHEIM Blenhebav, or THESSALY Thefsjan? This is all that is required to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the antient *Thessaly* is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remembered, the *Technical* Words are thrown into the Form of common *Latin* Verse, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine myself to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such Order as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the Way for the Reader's Encouragement.

* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern and which is Western Longitude, when he is informed that the first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as K. John K. Jann, INACHUS Inakus, SOLON Solun, HERODOTUS Herodofus, PLATO Platok, TRAJAN Trajank, CLEOPATRA Cleopaila, GORDIAN Imp. Gordin, the Battle of MARATHON Marathonz, ATTILA Atifla, CROESUS Cræfufe, AUSTIN Austins, &c. Those which appear more difficult will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

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In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: Of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted * Archbishop *Usher's Annals*, *Marshall's Chronological Tables*, *Petavius's Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's Institutiones Chronologicae*. The Succession of the *Affyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's Chronological Tables* at the End of his *Connection*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's Historia Literaria*. The *Roman Emperors*, and the Time of Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament from Mr. *Eachard's Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories*. The *Legatin* and *Provincial Constitutions* from Bishop *Gibson's Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The *Astronomical Calculations* are from Dr. *Derham's Astro-Theology*. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his *Theory of the Earth*. In the *Geographical Part* my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's Treatise of ancient and present Geography*, whose Maps may be consulted by the Learner. For the *Coins*, *Weights* and *Measures* I have chiefly been obliged

• It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader, to know that Mr. *Bedford*, (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*, the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

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to Dr. *Arbuthnot's* Books and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what Use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had formed for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too Full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that it is not only practicable, but easy to be done.

It is not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and public Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and tho-

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roughly acquainted with this small Treatise. It is the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His words are these: * *Non alienum fuerit exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime cœuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos quam citatissimè volvant.* The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer *this* End, and at the same Time a *much better*; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be treasuring up Learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte accurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest Interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci γλώσσης vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter prima Elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is per-

* *Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibson. Oxon, p. 12.*

† *Ibid.*

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fectly different from that of *Simonides the Cean*, so * famous among the Antients for being the first Inventer of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect, and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in Order a symbolical Re-

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπης, ὁ Κεῖς, ὁ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνίκησεν Ἀθηναίων διδάσκων, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ἐσάθηνσαν Ἀρμόδιον καὶ Ἀριστογείτονον, ἔτη ΗΗ — Marm. Arund. I. l. 70.

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, *Chiliade* I. cap. 24. Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam *Valerium Maximum*, Lib. IV. cap. 7.

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themistoc'es fuit ut Oblivionis artem quam Memorix malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio quem primum ferunt artem memorix protulisse. *Cic. de Orat.* Lib. 2.

|| Constat Artificiosa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, Lib. III. Edit. *Car. Steph.* p. 30.

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos ductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere. —

—Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiae, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat.* Lib. XI. Edit. *Gibf.* 551.

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presentation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for myself, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Public must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may perhaps recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number might be formed into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remembered. Amongst the *Jews* indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an * *Artificial Word* to express the whole;

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-ofes B-en M-aimon; *Ralbag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees*, from the Ab-

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but also to make use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happened to answer the Number they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoined some of them for the Entertain-

breivation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Macca-*
baus, M-i C-amoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *who is like unto*
thee amongst the Gods, O Lord. Vide Prideaux Connect.
Part. II. Book 3. Of this Nature is what the Reader will
 meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this
 Method, page 48, &c.

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue
 titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas
 numerales alio atque quem tradimus ordine Collocare. Enim-
 vero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in Sen-
 tentia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ
 utut dispositæ numerum propositum valeant. Ex gr. In
 Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria oc-
 currunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas
 alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum di-
 citur **שנת לשני עט ספר מהיר לפק** Anno com-
 puti minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti, Ps. xlv.* Ubi
 voces **עט ספר** ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant
 quò Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus
 computi Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum
 istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponan-
 tur **ע 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200. 419.** Ergo annus
 erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo vi-
 desis Chronologicas nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ
 impressi dicuntur **כשנת משא גי חויו לפק** Anno
 Onus *vallis visionis* computi minoris. *If. xxii.* Ubi literæ
חויו משא גי חויו valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad
כתובים five Hagiographa impressum est Anno **באעבע**
אלהים כתובים scripta Digito Dei, ubi primæ duæ
 literæ vocis **כתובים** annum eundem 420 significant.

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ment of the Learned Reader from Bishop *Beverge's Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may be applied to almost every Part of Learning. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness, as I cannot think the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestowed in Respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to myself.

Nam **ת** valet 400, & **ב** 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Basileæ impressum dicitur **שנת פדות שלח לעכו** Anno redemptionem misit populo suo, Ps. cxi. Ubi literæ vocis **שלח** valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis sive Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur **שנת הואת** Hoc Anno, i. e. Anno 413, quem literæ **הואת** indignant. Lib. I. c. 6.

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E R R A T A.

- Page 8, Line 27, instead of *Apépni* read *Abpépni*.
 38, 33, for 54 read 547.
 42, 30, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*
 43, 1, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*
 58, 22, for *Chocmo* read *Choczimo*.
 64, 13, for *Agrik-eit* read *Agrek-oit*.
 113, 3 in the Note, for *Troy* read *Aver-*
dupois.

Some trivial Errors of the Press have been observed but are not particularized, as they seem only to be such as cannot mislead the Reader; for Instance, *King* for *King*, at Page 29, Line 27.

MEMORIA TECHNICA.

SECTION I.

THE principal Part of this Method is briefly this: To remember any Thing in History, Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is formed, the Beginning whereof being the first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of Course draw after it the latter Part, which is so contrived as to give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Christ* two thousand three hundred forty-eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for *DELUGE*, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*SOLIS* Diameter) is eight hundred twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-áfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-áfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signify these Things, or contribute to the remembering them, is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already formed into the Number which it stands for

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>x</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

These Letters are assigned arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remembered. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5, stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remembered for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the *Consonants*, where the Initials could conveniently be retained, they are made use of to signify the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four, *s* for six, and *n* for nine. The rest were assigned without any particular Reason, unless that possibly *p* may be more easily remembered for 7 or Septem, *k* for 8 or ἑκτώ, *d* for 2 or duo, *b* for 1, as being the first Consonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remembered; and if there was no Reason at all assigned, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learned, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this Manner:

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
<i>az</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>teib</i>	<i>aneb</i>	<i>afua</i>	<i>bybe</i>	<i>uts</i>	<i>poufoi</i>
431	553	680	&c.				
<i>fib</i>	<i>lut</i>	<i>seiz</i>	&c.				

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, it is usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102.795 one hundred seventy-two Millions, one hundred two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syl-

lables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English* Miles: The *Technical* Word is *Dorbterboid-aze-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth, (*D*-iameter *ORBITÆ TERRÆ*) and the remaining Part of it *boid-aze-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be considered but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w* for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *fyd* = 602, pronounce *fwid*, *typ* = 307 pronounce *t-wip*.

The Reader will observe that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of, to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with, as,

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.
93.451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations as by their *Uncommonnefs* are most likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Aneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy* is 2824; but as this may be expressed either by *ekef* or *deiao*, I chuse rather to join *deido* to *Aneas*, and make the Technical Word *Ænedeido* than *Ænekef*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter;) but as this may be expressed by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then it is but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856; with a very small Variation in the Spell-

ing, it is his Name *Inakus*. More Instances of this kind, see in the *Introduction*.

To go on with our Art; it is further to be observed, that *z* and *y* being made use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neither be easily pronounced nor remembered, *g* stands for Hundred, *th* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmoth* 10.004.000, *sumus* 65.000.056, *loun* 59.000.000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (*TERRÆ MAGNITUDO*) is two Hundred sixty-four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty-six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is expressed by the Word *Ter-magnit-éso-klaum*; *Termagnit* standing for *TERRÆ MAGNITUDO*; *éso-klaum* for 264,856.000.000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set down a Fraction, which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$ *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$ *pourag* $\frac{79}{100}$ or ,79 *north* $\frac{91}{100}$ or ,91 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be expressed, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{100}$ *rag* ,001 or $\frac{1}{1000}$ *rath*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explained a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.

SECTION II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.

THE Ages of the World before our Saviour's Time are by Chronologers generally divided into Six: The first, from the Creation to the Deluge; the Second, from the Deluge to the Call of Abraham, &c. according to the following Periods:

	Bef. Christ.
1. The Creation of the World	4004
2. The universal DELUGE	2348
3. The Call of ABRAHAM	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	

All this is expressed in one Line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

Crothf Deletok Abaneb Exafna Tembybe Cyruts.

Cr denotes the Creation, *othf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cŷr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

Nicfilcon áritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfíb.
Chállemar-eudíola, Covijúst-Olut, C-ágcopo-monseiz.

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is Nicfilcon áritel:

Nic denotes the Council of Nice, fil Pope SILVEſter, con the Emperor CONſtantine, ari the Heretick ARIUS, *tel* the Year 325. The ſecond Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of CONſtantinople, da Pope DAMaſus, *the* the Emperor THEODOſius, ma the MACEDONIANS, *teib* 381. The third is Ephicthe-neſib; Eph the Council of EPHEſus, ce Pope CELEſtine, *the* the Emperor THEODOſius, junior, nes the NESTORIANS, *ſib* the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudióla; Chal the Council of CHALCEDON, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARCIAN, eudi the Errors of EUTYCHES and DIOSCORUS, *ola* the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúſt-Olut; Co ſtands for CONſtantinople, vi Pope VIGILIUS, juſt the Emperor JUSTINIAN, O the Errors of ORIGEN, *lut* the Year 553. The ſixth is C-ágcopo-monſeiz; C ſtands again for CONſtantinople, ag for Pope AGATHO, copo the Emperor CONſtantine POGONATUS, mon the MONOTHELITES, *ſeiz* the Year 680.

By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Eſſay, and what it will coſt him to make himſelf Maſter of it. I would by no Means have him diſcouraged at the Difficulty which, at firſt View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with ſo many harſh and barbarous Lines. For though they may appear to be ſo to a Perſon unacquainted with them, and as ſuch difficult to be remembered; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what can be more eaſy than to ſupply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As, for Inſtance, to complete Cr—Del—Ab—Ex—Tem—Cyr—with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explained,

Crothſ Déletok Abaneb Exáſna Témbybe Cyruts.

I have only further to deſire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Eaſe, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or

Dates, is distinguished by *Italick* Characters; that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

T A B L E I.

General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Civil.

	Bef. Christ.
The Creation of the World [<i>Crothf</i>]	4004
The universal DELUGE [<i>Déletok</i>]	2348
The Call of ABRAHAM [<i>Abaneb</i>]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [<i>Exáfna</i>]	1491
The Foundation of Solomon's Temple [<i>Témbybe</i>]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i>	
The Destruction of TROY [<i>Tróyabeit</i>]	1183
The First OLYMPIAD [<i>Olympois</i>]	776
The Building of ROME [<i>Romput</i>]	753
Æra of NABONASAR [<i>Ærnabonáspop</i>]	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra, or the Death of <i>Alexander</i> [<i>Phílido</i>]	} 324
The Æra of CONTRACTS, or of the <i>Seleucida</i> , called in the Book of <i>Maccabees</i> the Æra of the Kingdom of the <i>Greeks</i> [<i>Contráctad</i>]	
	A. D.
The DIOCLESIAN Æra, or the Æra of Mar-tyrs [<i>Diocléseko</i>]	} 284
The Æra of the <i>Hegira</i> , or Flight of MAHOMET [<i>Máhomaudd</i>]	
The Æra of Yezdegird, or the <i>Persian</i> Æra [<i>Yézfíd</i>]	} 632

The Memorial Lines.

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.
Tróyabeit Olympois Romput & Ærnabonáspop.
Phílido Contráctad + Diocléseko Máhomaudd Yézfíd.

THOUGH I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made use of any other *Æra* than that of the Years before and after *Christ*, because, those being known, it is easy to find the correspondent Year of any other *Æra*, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochas, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making use of the *Julian* Period, and the *Æra* of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
The CREATION of the World	710	1
The universal DELUGE	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's</i> TEMPLE	3702	2992
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpétſau Démaſus Abmezki Apépni.
 Expidet Exmélat Tempipze Temménne Cymúntoſk.
 Cyrpoboik Troypílta Trómekeb Olympinik Olmítek.
 Rompinſa Rómmidub Chriſmúndothſ Chriſperifoibo.

EXPLANATION.

The first Syllable points out the Epocha as before; the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year of the *Julian* Period. The Addition of *m* or *mund*, that it is the Year of the World.

TABLE III.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before
Christ.

	Bef. Christ.
Building of the Tower of Babel [Bábedit]	2233
Mizraim settles in <i>Egypt</i> [Mizdakk]	2188
Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah [Sódakoup]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [Joféphafil]	1635
Annus Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year [AnSafff]	1444
SAUL first King of <i>Israel</i> [Sauláznu]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten Tribes [Jéronoil]	975
SALMANESER King of <i>Affyria</i> takes <i>Samaria</i> , and extinguishes the Kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , [Salmpeb]	721
HOLOFERNES invadeth <i>Judæa</i> , and is slain by <i>Judith</i> [Holoféflu]	655
NINEVEH destroyed by the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Baby-</i> <i>lonians</i> [Ninevsad]	612
JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , from whence began the 70 Years Cap- tivity of the <i>Jews</i> [Jehoíasys]	606
ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to <i>Babylon</i> , and <i>Je-</i> <i>rusalem</i> utterly destroyed by <i>Nebuzaradan</i> , Captain of the Guard to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; the End of the Kingdom of <i>Judah</i> [Zedleik]	588
[N. B. The Kingdom of Israel [Isrelo] } lasted { 254 The Kingdom of } 468 Years.] Judah [Judek]	
The <i>Babylonians</i> having revolted from <i>DA-</i> <i>rius Hyftaspes</i> , are besieged by him, and <i>Babylon</i> taken, after a Siege of 20 Months, by the Stratagem of <i>Zopyrus</i> [Babdarhyles]	516
SARDIS burnt by the <i>Athenians</i> , in Confede- racy with the <i>Ionians</i> , which gave the first Rise to the <i>Persian</i> War against the <i>Greeks</i> [Sardug]	500

	Bef. Christ.
ZOROASTRES appears at the <i>Persian Court</i> } [Zoroasne]	492
ESTHER made Concubine to <i>Abasuerus</i> [Esthosa]	461
The Feast of PURIM instituted in Memory of the Defeat of <i>Haman's Plot</i> for the Destruction of the <i>Jews</i> [Purolt]	453
EZRA sent to be Governour of <i>Judæa</i> [Ezrolk]	458
NEHEMIAH sent Governour to <i>Judæa</i> , rebuilds the Walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> [Nehemissu]	445
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manassch</i> [Gerizózei]	408
The Translation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas Maccabæus [Jumafs]	166

The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdakk Sódakoup Joséphafil AnSafff.
 Sauláznu Jéroneil Salmpeb Holoféflu Ninívsad.
 Jehoíasys Zedleik [duravit Isrelo, Judosk.]
 Babbárhylas Sárdug Zoroasne Esthosa Purolt.
 Ezrolk Nehemissu Gerizózei Septepoi Jumafs.

TABLE IV.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ.

	After Christ.
DISPERFIO JUDÆORUM, or the Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Dis-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the first Christian King [Lúciup]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmira</i> led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIAE PAX, or the Establishment of Chris- tianity by <i>Constantine</i> [Ecclesi-paxtað]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>British</i> Protomartyr [Albantyr]	303
CLOVIS the first Christian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvoka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-latleip]	587

Aft. Christ.

- Augustine the Monk, sent by *Gregory the Great* }
 from *Rome*, converts *ETHELBERT* King of } 596
Kent [*Aug-ethelúnau*]
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West }
 [*Charlmeig*] } 800
 The *CROISADE*, or Holy War [*Croisáxnu*] 1095
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of *Ireland* [*Hybaboid*] 1172
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present *Turkish* }
 Empire [*Ottadoup*] } 1297
 The Mariner's COMPASS found out [*Compatze*] 1302
 The PAPAL Seat remov'd to *AVIGNON* [*Pap-avatyl*] 1305
WALTER LOLLARD with many of his Followers }
 burnt in *Austria*, for opposing the *Romish* } 1351
 Superstitions [*Lolatub*]
 GUNPOWDER invented in *Germany* by a Monk }
 [*Gunpátso*] } 1344
TAMERLANE the *Tartar* overcomes *Bajazet* }
 the *Turk*, and puts him in an Iron Cage. } 1399
 (The Great *Mogul* is descended from him.)
 [*Tambajátoun Mog.*]
SCANDERBERG Prince of *Epirus* famous for his }
 Victories over the *Turks* [*Scanderboft*] } 1443
 The Invention of *PRINTING* [*Prinafon*] 1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the *Turks*, and an }
 End put to that Empire [*Constantinolóli*] } 1453
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of *Genoa*, }
 discovers *Cuba* and *Hispaniola* [*Columbont*] } 1493
N. B. The Southern Continent of *America* was dis-
 covered about four Years after, by *Americus Ves-*
putius, from whom it took its Name.

The Memorial Lines.

Dis-judpa Lúci-bup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxiad.
Albantyt Clóvoka Ling-latléip Aug-ethelúnau.
Charlmeig Croisáxnu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.
Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpátso Tambajátoun [Mog.]
Scanderboft Prinafon Constantinolóli Columbont.

TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Bef. Christ.
CASIBELAUNUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar [Casibelud]	52
	Aft. Chr.
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	67
VORTIGERN invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigfos]	446
HENGIST the Saxon, erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	455
King ARTHUR famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]	514
EGBERT who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crowned sole Monarch of England [Egbekek]	828
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	872
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]	1016
Edward the CONFESSOR [Confésfe]	1042
William the CONQ. [Wil-consau]	Oct. 14. 1066
William RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9. 1087
HENRY I. [Henrag]	Aug. 2. 1100
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2. 1135
HENRY the second [Hensécbuf]	Oct. 25. 1154
RICHARD I. [Ricbein]	July 6. 1189
John [Jann]	April 6. 1199
HENRY the third [Hethdas]	Oct. 19. 1216
Edward I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
EDVARDUS SECUNDUS [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
EDVARDUS TERTIUS [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326

RICHARDUS SECUNDUS [Risetóip]	June 21. 1377
HENRY the FOURTH [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
HENRY the FIFTH [Hefíád]	Mar. 20. 1412
HENRY the SIXTH [Hénfíed]	Aug. 31. 1422
EDVARDUS QUARTUS [Edquarfauz]	Mar. 4. 1460
Edward the FIFTH } [Efi-Rokt] }	April 9. 1483
RICHARD III. }	June 22. 1483
HENRICUS SEPTIMUS [Hensépfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
HENRICUS OCTAVUS [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
EDVARDUS SEXTUS [Edfexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
ELISABETH [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
CAROLUS PRIMUS [Caroprímsel]	March 27. 1625
CAROLUS SECUNDUS [Carísecfók]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamíseif]	Feb. 6. 1684
WILLIAM and MARY [Wilíeik]	Feb. 13. 1688
ANNE [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
GEORGE I. [Gëobo]	Aug. 1. 1714
GEORGE II. [Gëosecdoi]	June 11. 1727
GEORGE III. [Gëothpauz]	Oct. 25. 1760

The Memorial Lines.

Cafibelud Bóadaup Vortigfos Hengful & Arthlaf.
Egbekek Alfrékpe Canbau Confésfe.

Wil-consau Rufkoi Henrag. ———

Stephbil & Hensécbuf Ricbein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.

Edíetyp Edtertes Rísetóip Hefotoun Hefíádque.

Hénfíed Edquarfauz Efi-Rokt Hensépfeil Henoclyn.

Edfexlos Marylut Elsluk Jamfyd Caroprímsel.

Carísecfók Jamíseif Wilíeik Anpyb Gëobo — doi — pauz.

N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, One Thousand is to be added to each: It was thought unnecessary to express it, it being a Thing in which it is impossible that any one should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month, each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines:

Wil-tlá-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed
 El-nap
 Hen-gé-tel-an sez-chex gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab
 An-chei
 Car-chep-rizMa-ls Jo-psEd-nás-loi rél-cho pou-rekque.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italick* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month itself, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. & II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22. of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the Reader may pass it over.

TABLE VI.

Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.

	Aft. Christ.
Jerusalem regained from the Turks and Godfrey of Bulloigne made King of it [Godbulnou]	} 1099
The Inquisition first erected against the Albigenses [Inquised]	
The Confirmation of Magna Charta by King Henry III. [Charted]	} 1225

Wat TYLER's Rebellion suppress'd [Tylika]	1381
Jack CADE's Rebellion suppress'd [Cadeffy]	1450
MARTIN LUTHER begins to preach in <i>Germany</i> against Indulgences, and other Errors of the Church of <i>Rome</i> [Mar-luthlap]	1517
The Name of PROTESTANTS first began on Occasion of the Protestation the <i>Lutherans</i> made against a Decree of the Chamber of <i>Spire</i> against them [Protalen]	1529
The SMALCALDAN League, or Agreement made between the Protestants of <i>Germany</i> for their mutual Defence at <i>Smalcald</i> [Smalcalloz]	1540
The Council of TRENT began DEC. 13. [Tren-decat-alfu]	1545
The MASSACRE of Protestants at PARIS [Mas-paraloid]	1572
The UNITED provinces, under the Protection of <i>William</i> , Prince of <i>Orange</i> , throw off the <i>Spanish</i> Yoke [Un-ploin]	1579
The Spanish Invasion [Sp-invukk]	1588
The GUNPOWDER Treason [Powdfyl]	1605
The famous Rebellion at <i>Naples</i> , on Occasion of the grievous Excises, headed by <i>MASANIELLO</i> [Masanielsop]	1647
OLIVER CROMWELL usurps the Government of <i>England</i> under the Name of Protector [Cromfli]	1653
The Island JAMAICA in <i>America</i> taken by the <i>English</i> [Jamaicaull]	1655
CROMWELL's MORS [Crom-morsuk]	1658
GIBRALTAR taken by the <i>English</i> [Gibrapzo]	1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bulnou Charteel Inquised Tylika Cadeffy.
 Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcalloz Tren-decat-alfu.
 Mas-paraloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powdfyl Masanielsop.
 Cromfli Jamaicaull Crom-morsuk capta Gibrapzo.

N. B. A Thousand is to be added as above, where it is not expressed.

TABLE VII.

*The PATRIARCHS before and after the
FLOOD.*

	Anno Mund.	Age.
Adam [Adniz]	1	930
SETH [Setháty-nad]	130	912
ENOS [Endil-nyl]	235	905
CAINAN [Caitel-naz]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [Mahalatoul-koul]	395	895
JARED [Jarófy-naud]	460	962
ENOCH [Enchféd-isu]	622	365
METHUSELAH [Methuseíp-naun]	687	969
LAMECH [Lakoif-poip]	874	777
NOAH [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Arafleí-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salafout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER [Hebaped-ófo]	1722.3	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-diz]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoík-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Isebyk-beiz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jacobebauk-bop]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Adniz Setháty-nad ———

——— Endil-nyl Caitel-naz Mahalatoul-koul.

Jarófy-naud ———

Enchféd-isu Methuseíp-naun Lakoif-poip Noachazús-nuz.

Shembulk-aug Arafleí-fik Salafout-ott Hebaped-ófo.

Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-diz Nahorakón-bok.

Terakoík-dyl Abezyk-boil Isebyk-beiz Jacobebauk-bop.

TABLE VIII.

*The PATRIARCHS, &c. according to their
Years before Christ.*

	Bef. Christ.
SETH [Séthikoif]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enósipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitspou]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalat/syn]	3609
JARED s. [Jarilof]	3544
ENOCHE s. [Enchíke]	3382
METHUSELAH s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMECH s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOAH s. [Noenok]	2948
HEM s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHAXAD s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALAH s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdeka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serugdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. [Nahrdall]	2155
TERAH s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAHAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
ISAAC s. [Isakous]	1896
JACOB s. [Jakip]	1837
LEVI s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables, (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after Enos shews that he was the Son of Seth, and so on.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif ———

Enósipaun Caitspou Mahalatfyn Jarilos Enchríke.

Methusitap Lamibiz Noenok Sheffs Arpheros Saldibb.

Hébdeka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrdall.

Terebes Abrámanous Ifakous Jakip Levapusque.

TABLE IX.

*The Judges of Israel from the Death of
Moses to Samuel.*

	Bef. Christ.
Moses moritur [Mos-mola]	1451
JOSHUA [Jóshfol]	1445
OTHONIEL [Othózu]	1405
EHUD [Ehutel]	1325
DEBORAH [Debodeil]	1285
GIDEON [Gidol]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abmets]	1236
THOLA [Thlett]	1233
JAIR [Jaídaz]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephtakk]	1188
IBZAN [Ibzáke]	1182
ELON [Eloboil]	1175
ABDON [Abdonaso]	1164
ELI [Elíbup]	1157
SAMUEL [Sambap]	1117

*The Memorial Lines.*Mos-mola Jóshfol Othózu Ehutel Debodeil Gidol
Abmets.

Thlett Jaídaz Jephtakk Ibzáke Eloboil & Elíbup.

Abdonaso Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed to relate not to the Beginning of their presiding over *Israel*, but to the End of the *Rest* given by them. *Vide* the Preface to *Petarvii Rationarium*.

TABLE X.

Kings of all ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

The Defection of the X Tribes 975.

Kings of JUDAH.

	Bef. Christ.
REHoboam s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abínup]	957
ASA s. [Asanul]	955
JEHOSAPHAT s. [--hofaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [--horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOAASH g. [--hoaashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz-azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpuk]	758
AHAZ s. [Aházpod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Manšout]	693
AMON s. [Amónšot]	643
JOSIAH s. [Jofiašoz]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [--hoiakimšyn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [--hoiakaug]	600
ZEDEKIAH u. [Zedekilnei]	598

Kings of ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
JEROBOAM Son of Nebat [Je-robnoil]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAASHA [Baanut]	953

Elah s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI and Omri [Zim- tibnen]	929
OMRI alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahábnak]	918
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
JEHU Jehukko	884
JEHOAHAZ s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
JEHOASH s. [--hoashkin]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerosfekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappt]	773
SHALLUM Son of Jabeſh [Shal- luppe]	772
MENAHM s. of Gadi [Menappe]	772
PEKAIAH s [Pekaipſa]	761
PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
HOSEA s. of Elah [Hospiz]	730

The Memorial Lines.

Saulaznu Davazul Solomázal Reho-jerobnoil.

Abínup Aſanul, --hofaphanbo, --horkein Ahazikku.

Athlikko --hoaashkoik Amazkin Uz-azrikby.

Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Manſout & Amónſot.

Jofiaſoz --hoiakimſyn --hoiakaug Zedekilnei.

Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.

Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.

--hoashkin Jerosfekdu Zacharappt Shalluppe Menappe.

Pekaipſa Pekapun Hospiz. ———

N. B. The Break before ſome of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as --hofaphanbo for Jehoſaphanbo, --horkein for Jehorkein, &c.

TABLE XI.

The PROPHETS.

	Bef. Chriſt.
JONAS propheſied againſt Nineveh [Jonkze]	802
JOEL propheſied [Joeig]	800

	Bef. Christ.
Amos prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [<i>Ampeip</i>]	787
Hosea prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [<i>Hosepku</i>]	785
Isaiah began to prophesy [<i>Ispaux</i>]	760
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [<i>Náhupuk</i>]	758
Micah prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [<i>Micput</i>]	753
JEREMIAH began to prophesy [<i>Jersta</i>]	631
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [<i>Zephautz</i>]	630
HABAKUK prophesied [<i>Habafyn</i>]	609
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [<i>Ezeloul</i>]	595
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [<i>O- badilkoi</i>]	587
Daniel had his Vision of the four Empires [<i>Dull</i>]	555
HAGGAI prophesied [<i>Haglex</i>]	520
ZECHARIAH prophesied [<i>Zecharúdz</i>]	520
MALACHI writes his Book, which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [<i>Malachinp</i>]	397

The Memorial Lines.

Jonkze Joeig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Ispaux.
Micput Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadilkoi.
Dull Haglex Zecharúdz Malachinp ———

TABLE XII.

*Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the
antient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of
Sardanapalus.*

	Bef. Christ.
ARBACES [<i>Arbapop</i>]	747
SALMANESER s. [<i>Salmpek</i>]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [<i>Sennachoibo</i>]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [<i>Efarhadopzan</i>]	706

Kings of BABYLON.

	Bef. Christ.
BELESIS [<i>Belespop</i>]	747
NADIUS [<i>Nadpif</i>]	734

	Bef. Christ.
CHINZIRUS	} [Chi-Po-Jug-pes] }
PORUS	
JUGÆUS	
MARDOK EMPADUS [Empea]	721
ARKIANUS [Arkryn]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibfni]	693
MESEFFIMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Assyria* taking the Advantage seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

Kings of Assyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.

	Bef. Christ
Efarhaddon, called in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Canon ASSAR-Addinus [Aflar/ky]	} 680
SAOSDUCHINUS s. [Saósfau]	
CHYNILADANUS [Chynfop]	
	667
	647

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopolassar*, General of his Army, set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Assyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages*, the eldest Son of *Cyaxares*, by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amyitis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, entered into a Confederacy with him against the *Assyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together they besieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratify the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and antient

City, and from that Time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Assyrian* Empire. *Vide Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 1.

Kings of BABYLON.

	Bef. Christ.
NABOPOLLASAR [Nabopol ^{sel}]	625
NEBUCHADNEZZAR s. [Neb ^{sys}]	606
EVILMERODOCH s. [Evill ^{aub}]	561
NERIGLISSAR b. in law [Nerigl ^{un}]	559
* LABORISOAREHOD s.	
NABONADIUS s. of <i>Evil-</i> } [Nabolul] }	555
merodoch	
DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. Cyaxares,	
uncle of <i>Cyrus</i> , to whom <i>Cyrus</i>	
allowed the Title of all his Con-	
quests as long as he lived (Dar-	538
medlik)	

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the *BABYLONISH* Empire, after it had continued 209 Years. (Reg-Babylezou)

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & Salmpek Sennachoibo Esarhadopzau.
 Belespop Nadpif Chi-Po-Jugpes Empea Arkpyn.
 Belibupze Apronaunn Regibfui Messoud Afarsky.
 Saósfauþ Chinsop Nabopol^{sel} Neb^{sys} Evill^{aub}.
 Neriglun Nabolul Darmedlik Reg-Babylezou.

TABLE XIII.

† Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Christ.
SABACON the <i>Æthiopian</i> [Sabacopdoi]	727
SEVECHUS s. [Sevpan]	719

* For the Reason why *Laborisoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's* Canon, see *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 2.

† Of the antient Kings of *Egypt*, from *Mizraim* or *Menes*, we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

	Bef. Christ.
TIRHAKAH, last of the <i>Æthiopians</i> } [Tirhapy]	705
Confederacy of the XII PRINCES } [Prin-bé-skei]	688
PSAMITICHUS [Psamitpy]	670
NECUS s. [Necusfas]	616
PSAMMIS s. [Psammaug]	600
APRIES s. [Aprunf]	594
AMASIS [Amaslaun]	569
PSAMMINITUS s. who was con- quered by <i>Cambyfes</i> , son of <i>Cyrus</i> } [Psaminitel]	525

*Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the
Medes from Sennacherib.*

DEJOCES [Dejopzou]	709
PHRAORTES s. [Phraßlau]	656
CYAXARES s. [Cyaxafif]	634
ASTYAGES s. [Aftuno]	594
*CYAXARES II. [Cy-d-lun]	559

Kings of PERSIA.

CYRUS [Cyruts]	536
CAMBYSES s. [Cambylen]	529
†[OROPASTES MAGUS]	} 521
DARIUS son of HYSTASPES [Dar- hyßtalda]	
XERXES s. by <i>Atossa</i> , daughter of <i>Cyrus</i> [Xerxoku]	} 485
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. [Longfauf]	} 464

* *Cyaxares* succeeded *Astyages* in the Civil Government, and *Cyrus*, Grandson of *Astyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*, in the military Government.

† Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*; Ctesias, *Spendadates*; *Ætchylus*, *Mardus*; and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

Bef. Christ.

XERXES II. s. slain by	}	423
Sogdianus base br. slain by		
Ochus base br. commonly called	}	404
DARIUS NOTHUS [Dar-nothodi]		
Arfaces eldest s. commonly called	}	358
Artaxerxes MNEMON [Mnoyf]		
OCHUS s. [Ochilk]		337
ARSES youngest s. [Arstip]		335
Darius CODOMANNUS, descended	}	335
from Darius Nothus [Codomattu]		

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tarapyl Prin-bé-skei Pfamitspy.
 Necusfas Pfammaug Aprunf Amasláun Pfaminitlel.
 Dejopzou Phraslau Cyaxasif Astuno Cy-d-lun.
 Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hystalda Xerxoku Long fauf.
 [Xerd-fog] Dar-nothodi Mnoyf Arstip Ochilk Co-
 domattu.

TABLE XIV.

*The different Names of the same Persons in
 Scripture and in Profane Authors.*

* ARBACES	}	Tiglath Pileser, 2 Kings xv. 29.
† BELEFIS		BALADAN, Isa. xxxix. 1.
NABONASSAR	}	Merodach BALADAN, Isa. <i>ibid.</i>
Mardok EMPADUS		{ ESARHADDON, 2 Kings xix. 37.
Assar-Addinus		{ ASNAPPER, Ezra iv. 10.
† NABONADIUS		BELSHAZZAR, Dan. v. 28.
CYAXARES		DARIUS the mede, Dan. iii. 31.
SABACON		SO, 2 Kings xvii. 4.

* Called also by *Casfor*, *Ninus*, junior.

|| Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pilnefer*.

† Called also by *Nicolas Damascenus*, *Nanibrus*.

† Called also by *Berosus*, *Nabonnedus*; by *Megasthenes*, *Nabon-
 nidochus*; by *Herodotus*, *Labynetus*; and by *Josephus*, *Naboandelus*.

NECUS	Pharaoh NECHO, 2 Chr. 35. 20.
TARACHUS	TIRHAKAH, Isa. xxxvii. 9.
APRIES	Pharaoh HOPHRAH, Jer. xlv. 30.
DEJOCES	ARPHAXAD, Jud. i. 1.
* ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS	} AHASUERUS, Esth. ii. 16.
SALMANESER	
SENNACHERIB	{ ENEMESAR, Tob. i. 2.
ASTYAGES	
SEVECHUS	{ SHALMON, Hof. x. 14.
SAOSDUCHINUS	SARGON, Isa. xx. 1.
CAMBYSES	AHASUERUS, Dan. ix. 1.
SMERDIS	SETHON, Herodot. 2.
	† NABUCHODONOSOR, Jud. i.
	AHASUERUS, Ezra iv. 6.
	ARTAXERXES, Ezra iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-tig Bel-bala-nab Nabonad-belsh Dar-m-cya Sab-so.
 Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empád-balad Afs-esar-asnap.
 Sen-farg Salm-ene-shalm Sev-feth Saos-nabu Smerd-art.
 Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Asty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the
 Death of ALEXANDER the Great.*

Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Christ.
Ptolemaus LAGUS or Soter [Lagtyo]	304
Ptol Philadelphus s. [Phadko]	284
Ptol. Evergetes s. [Eudos]	246
Ptol. Philopator s. [Ptol-phæeb]	221
Ptol. EPIPHANES s. [Ptol-epiphezo]	204

* Archbishop Usher thinks that Darius Hytaspes was the K. Ahasuerus that married Esther; Scaliger, that Xerxes was.

† Nabuchodonosor was a Name among the Babylonians, commonly given to their Kings, as that of Pharaoh was among the Egyptians.

	Bef. Christ.
Ptol. Philometor s. [Phombeiz]	180
Ptol. Physcon b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyradz]	120
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard s. of Lathyrus [Aulaul]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

Kings of SYRIA.

	Bef. Christ.
SELEUCUS Nicanor Sél-nitad]	312
ANTIOCHUS Soter s. [Antí-sodoín]	279
ANTIOCHUS THEOS s. [A-thedaux]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
SELEUCUS CERAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR s. [Sel-phaks]	186
ANTIOCHUS E-piphanes b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR s. [Ant-eúpasó]	164
DEMETRIUS Soter s. of Seleucus Philopator } [Dem-Sáse]	162
ALEXANDER BALA [Al-balbuz]	150
DEMETRIUS Nicator son of Demetrius Soter } D-nicafu]	145
ANTIOCHUS SIDETES b. [Sidétbox]	140
DEMETRIUS Nicator [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS son of Demet. Nicator } [Grypadi]	123
SELEUCUS s. [Seleucuns]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of Armenia [Tigraneit]	83

The Memorial Lines.

Lagtyo Phadko Eudos Ptol-pheeb Ptol-epiphezo Phombeiz.
 Physcobfu Lathyradz Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatla,
 Sél-nitad Antí-sodoín A-thedaux Sel-caldfu Cerauneel.
 Ant-magdee Sél-phaks An-Eboil Ant-eúpasó Dem-Sáse.
 Al-balbuz D-nicafu Sidétbox D-nicaty Zebbel.
 Grypadi Seleucuns Philipne Tigraneit ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after the
Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of Jozadack [Jeshúalis]	536
JOIAKIM s. [Joiakokt]	483
ELIASHIB s. [Elsholt]	453
JOIADAH s. [Joidoat]	413
* JOHANAN s. [Johananipt]	373
JADDUA [Jadutob]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [On-prímida]	321
SIMON the just s. [Sim-jig]	300
ELEAZAR b. [Eleádna]	291
MANASSEH son of Jaddua, and uncle of } Simon the Just [Manásseps]	276
† ONIAS II. son of Simon the Just [On-sdux]	250
SIMON II. s. [Sim-secdap]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [On-tboul]	195
JASON b. [Jasboil]	175
MENELAUS b. [Menelápe]	172
On the Death of Menelaus, Alcimus was made High Priest by Antiochus Eupator. After him Jonathan br. of Judas was made High Priest by Alexander Bala.	
Judas MACCABÆUS (s. of Mattathias, descended from Asmonæus) Captain of the Jews [Ju-máccabais]	166
JONATHAN b. [Jónabaux]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [Si-macbot]	143
HYRCANUS s. [Hyrcatu]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [K-Arbys]	106
Alex. JANNÆUS b. [Jannæxu]	105
ALEXANDRA W. [Alxandroik]	78

* Called also Jonathan. *Nehem.*

† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, Eleazar was made High Priest.

	B. f. Christ.
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [Aristób-secaun])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [Hyrca-secunsi]	63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [Antigonoz]	40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [Herodík]	38
ARCHELAUS [Archelt]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeshúalis Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.
 Jadutob On-primida Sim-jig Eleadna Manasseps.
 On-sduz Sim-sec tap On-tboul Jasboil Menelape.
 Ju-máccabafs Jónabauz Si-macbot Hyrcatu K-Arbys.
 Jannazu Alxándroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunsi.
 Antigonoz Herodík Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of Antient Monarchies.

	B. f. Christ.
NINUS Founder of the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [Ninezlou]	2059
SEMIRAMIS Wife of <i>Ninus</i> [Semanaul]	1965
SARDANAPALUS in whom ended the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [Sardanpop or paup]	747 767
ÆGIALEUS, King of <i>Sicyon</i> [Ægialezkou]	2089
INACHUS, first King of <i>Argos</i> [Inakus]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under <i>Ogyges</i> Kng of <i>Attica</i> [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, son of <i>Japetus</i> , brother of <i>Atlas</i> [Praško]	1687
CECROPS first King of <i>Athens</i> [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS first King of <i>Corinth</i> [Sisyphálzo]	1504
TEUCER first King of <i>Troy</i> [Teuchuzd]	1502
CADMUS first King of <i>Thebes</i> [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expelled <i>Crete</i> by his Son <i>Jupiter</i> , settles in <i>Italy</i> [Satatty]	1330

	Bef. Christ.
PERSEUS first King of <i>Mycene</i> [Pérſatat]	1313
HERCULES, Son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmena</i> [Herbdoif]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argobdaup]	1267
OEDIPUS King of <i>Thebes</i> [Oédibefs]	1266
THESEUS Son of <i>Ægeus</i> [Thesbdif]	1234
*CODRUS the last King of <i>Athens</i> [Codrázpa]	1071
CARANUS first King of <i>Macedon</i> [Cárankaf]	814
CANDAULES King of <i>Lydia</i> [Candaup <u>tu</u>]	735
CROESUS King of <i>Lydia</i> [Crœsúſe]	562
CYRUS Founder of the <i>Persian</i> Empire [Cyruts]	536
ALEXANDER Founder of the <i>Grecian</i> Empire [Alexita]	} 331
JULIUS Cæſar Founder of the <i>Roman</i> Em- pire [Julos]	
	46

The Memorial Lines.

Ninezlou Semanaul Sardanpop or paup Ægialézkou.
 Inakus Ogygapaus Praſkoi Cecklus Sifyphá'zo.
 Teucbuzd Cadmáfno Satátty Pérſatat Herbdoif.
 Argóbdaup Oédibefs Thesbdif Codrázpa Carankaf.
 Candauptu Crœsúſe Cyruts Alexita Julos.

TABLE XVIII.

G R E C I A N H I S T O R Y.

	Bef. Christ.
The THEBAN War [Thebadeſ]	1225
First MESSENIAN War [Meſſpot]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [Meſſku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonz]	490

* After the Death of Codrus the *Athenians* had perpetual }
 Archons, the first of which was MEDON [Medazoiz] } 1070
 Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was CHAROPS }
 [Charopiuo] } 754
 Then Annual Archons, the first of which was CREON }
 [Creſeiz] } 680
 ————— Medazoiz Charopiuo Creſeiz.

	Bef. Christ.
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamóky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopz]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Pelosib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctratpi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantisi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granitif]	334
Battle of ISFUS [Istit]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbtib]	331
ALEXANDER the Great succeeds Phillip } [Alextis]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [Ar'tet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægtas]	316

The Memorial Lines.

Thebadel & Messpot Mes/sku Marathónz Salamóky.
Eurymedopz Pelosib Leuctratpi Mantisi Phocilp.
Granitif Istit Arbtib Alextis Ariter Ægtas.

N. B. After the Death of *Alexander*, there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroyed except four. These were *Cassander*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*, and they divided the whole Empire between them.

CASSANDER had MACEDON and GREECE.

LYSIMACHUS had THRACE and those Parts of Asia which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

PTOLEMY had Ægypt, LIBYA, A-rabia, PALESTINE, and Cœlo-SYRIA.

SELEUCUS all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cáss-magre Lyf-thrachebos Ptol-ælibapalsy Seleuc-as.

TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN *Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.*

	Bef. Christ.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Dráſdo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. ſt. [Euclizau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinn]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenóphilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidad]	212
LINUS and Orpheus [Linadka]	1281
HOMER died [Homnad]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [Archilochuſkau]	686
SAPPHO [Sapphſyd]	602
ANACREON [Anácloud]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [Æſchlel]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [Pindſöz]	440
SOPHOCLES born [Sophoclozoi]	407
THEOCRITUS ſt. [Theócreku]	285
LYCOPHRON ſt. [Lycophrepz]	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lycnes Dráſdo Solun Pytháglys Euclizau Socrinn.
 Xenophilou Platok Diotet Aristed Epicudpa.
 Archidad Linadka Homnad & Archilochuſkau.
 Sapphſyd & Anácloud Æſchlel Pindſöz Sophoclozoi.
 Theócreku Lycophrepz. —

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 3961
 Year of the *Julian* period [Rompinſa] *Anno Mundi*

3251 [Rommidub] in the Year before *Christ* 753, or as some 752, [Romput] upon the 22 Day of APRIL [Apride] in the fourth Year of the sixth Olympiad [fols]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings
lasted 245 Years [Stat-regdol]

	Bef. Christ.
ROMULUS [Romput]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [Numpaf]	714
TULLUS HOSTILIUS [Hostilspy]	670
ANCUS MARTIUS [Ancfip]	637
TARQUINIUS PRISCUS [Prisfaf]	614
SERVIUS TULLIUS [Servups]	576
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS [Superlid]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Rompinsa Rommidub Romput fols Apride. Numpaf
Hostilspy Ancfip Prisfaf Servupsque Superlid.

TABLE XXI.

The CONSULAR STATE from Brutus and Collatinus the first Consuls, to Julius Cæsar being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularoso]

	Bef. Christ
CONSULS first made [Consulxoi]	507
FIRST Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECEMVIRI [Decemvoly]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tyfox]	440
INCENDIUM Urbis, or the Burning of the City by the Gauls [Incendikk]	388
War with the SAMNITES [Samnife]	342
War with PYRRHUS King of Epirus [Pyrdoin]	279
FIRST PUNICK War	263 216 148
SECOND PUNICK War	
THIRD PUNICK War	

	Bef. Christ.
The End of the Sedition of the GRACCHI } [Gracchade]	122
The JUGURTHINE War [Jugubxou]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbat]	113
The Social or ITALIAN War [Italein]	89
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINE'S Conspiracy [Catalaud]	62
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE [Trun]	59
Battle of PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-philob]	41
Battle of ACTIUM [Acta]	31

The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfox.
 Incendikk Samnife Pyrdoin Bel-punefi-das-bok.
 Gracchade Jugubxou Cimbat Italein Mithridkou.
 Syl-dicteiz Catalaud Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

T A B L E XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

	Bef. Christ.
I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	An. Dom.
III. TIBERIUS step-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO step-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA	
VIII. OTHO } [Galb-othofou]	69
IX. VITELLIUS } [Vit-vespoiz]	70
X. VESPAIAN }	
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel + Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.
 Nerul Galb-othofou Vit-vespoiz Titpou Domitka.

N. B. The Reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made Way for his absolute Power soon after: The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony*; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Cæsar*.

TABLE XXIII.

The ROMAN Emperors from NERVA
to CONSTANTINE.

	An. Dom.
XIII. NERVA [Nervous]	96.
XIV. TRAJAN [Frank]	98.
XV. ADRIAN [Adraap]	117.
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [Antbip]	137.
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [Antphibsa]	161.
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [Commódbeiz]	180.
XIX. PERTINAX	} Pert-juli- sant] }
XX. Didius JULIAN	
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [Caradab]	211.
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIA- dumenus	} [Mac-he- dap-k] }
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [Al-sedd]	222.
XXVI. M-AXIMINUS and M-AXIMUS [Mmetu]	235.
XXVII. PUPIENUS & B-ALBINUS [Pu-bdik]	238.
XXVIII. GORDIAN [Gordin]	239.
XXIX. PHILIP [Pheff]	244.
XXX. DECIUS [Decidon]	249.
XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [Gal-vódlá]	251.

* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

	An.	Dom.
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérelí]	253	
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndauz]	260	
XXXIV. * FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clesk]	268	
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepx]	270	
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoil]	275	
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276	
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and Numerian [Carr-nudke]	282	
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	284	
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GA- LERIUS [Chlo-galtyt]	303	
XLI. † CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306	
XLII. FILII CONSTANTINI, the three Sons of Constantine, viz. Constantine, Constantius, and Constans [Fil- constip]	337	
XLIII. JULIAN, Nephew to Constantine the Great [Julisa]	361	
XLIV. JOVIAN [Jovtauf]	364	

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phibsa Commód-
beiz.

Pert-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu
Pu-bdik.

Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valérelí Galndauz.
Clesk Aurepx Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.
Chlo-galtyt Constys Fil-constip Julisa Jovtauf.

* FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of Claudius, Aurelian was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time Quintillus, Brother to Claudius, was proclaimed Emperor in Italy, and his Election allowed by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against Aurelian, he dispatched himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

† CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the West upon the Death of his Father Constantius Chlorus; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of LICINIUS, An. Dom. 323. [Liciniter] He removed the Imperial Seat to BYZANTIUM in the Year 330. [Byzantiz.]

TABLE XXIV.
The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	A. D.		A. D.
VALENS [<i>Valifo</i>]	364	VALENTINIAN	364
THEODOSIUS MAG-	379	[<i>Valtinitauf</i>]	
nus [<i>The-magtoin</i>]		GRATIAN [<i>Gratoil</i>]	375
ARCADIUS [<i>Arctoul</i>]	395	VALENTINIAN the	383
THEODOS. JUNIOR	408	Second [<i>Val-sikt</i>]	
[<i>Theo-júnozei</i>]		HONORIUS [<i>Honotni</i>]	393
MARCIAN [<i>Marcolz</i>]	450	VALENTINIAN the	424
LEO [<i>Leoloi</i>]	457	third [<i>Va-tódo</i>]	
ZENO [<i>Zenofpo</i>]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS	455
ANASTASIUS [<i>Ana-</i>	491	[<i>Max-aviful</i>]	
<i>stafna</i>]		MAJORIAN [<i>Majolp</i>]	457
IUSTIN [<i>Justlak</i>]	518	* * * * *	
IUSTINIAN [<i>Justi-</i>	527	AUGUSTULUS, in	475
<i>nilep</i>]		whom ended the	
* * * * *		<i>Western Empire</i>	
PHOCAS [<i>Phocauze</i>]	602	[<i>Augustfoil</i>]	800
* * * * *		The Restoration	
LEO ISAURICUS [<i>Le-</i>	717	of the <i>Western</i>	
<i>ispap</i>]		Empire by	
* * * * *		CHARLEMAGNE	
IRENE [<i>Irénpoup</i>]	797	[<i>Charlmeig</i>]	936
BASILIIUS MACEDO	867	* * * * *	
[<i>Baf-macekaup</i>]		OTHO MAGNUS	936
* * * * *		[<i>Oth-magnis</i>]	
LEO PHILOSOPHUS	886	* * * * *	1057
[<i>Leo-pheiks</i>]		HENRICUS QUARTUS	
* * * * *		[<i>Hen-quarbzup</i>]	1152
ALEXIUS C-OMNE-	1081	FREDERICK ÆNO-	
nus [<i>Al-cazka</i>]		barbus [<i>Ænbale</i>]	1217
* * * * *		* * * * *	
MICHAEL PALÆO-	1261	FREDERICUS se-	1217
logus [<i>Micha-</i>		cundus [<i>Frebdap</i>]	
<i>paladfa</i>]		* * * * *	
* * * * *			

CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of *Constantine Palæologus* the last Emperor of the *East* [*Constantinoboli*] vid. page 11. 1453

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN Emperors.

Valiso The-magtoin Arctom Theo-júnozei Marcolz.
 Léoloi Zenosfo Anastafna ———
 Justlak Justinilep Phocauze Le-ispap Irenpoup.
 Bas-macekaup Leo-pneiks Al-cazka Micha-paladfa.

WESTERN Emperors.

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.
 Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.
 Charlmeig Oth-magnis Hen-quarbzup Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a compleat Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoin those Persons who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

	An. Dom.
ALARIC, King of the <i>Goths</i> , besieges, takes, and plunders <i>Rome</i> [<i>Alrobz</i>]	} 410
ATTILA, King of the <i>Huns</i> , called the Scourge of God, ravages <i>Italy</i> [<i>Attifla</i>]	
GENSERIC the <i>Vandal</i> sacks <i>Rome</i> [<i>Gensful</i>]	455
ODOACER, King of the <i>Heruli</i> , makes himself Master of <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the Name of King [<i>Odops</i>]	} 476
THEODORICK, King of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , drives Odoacer from <i>Rome</i> , and kills him with his own Sword [<i>Theódoni</i>]	
TOTILAS the <i>Ostrogoth</i> takes <i>Rome</i> [<i>Totlop</i>]	54

Alrobz Attifla Gensful Odops Theódoni Totlop.

TABLE XXV.

EASTERN General Councils, vid. page 5.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. CON-stantinople	DAMASUS	THEODOSIUS Magnus	MACEDONIANS	381
III. EPHEsus	CELESTINE	THEOD. JUN.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHAL-cedon	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOsc.	451
V. CON-stantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	ORIGENISTS	553
VI. Con-stantinople	AGATHO	CONSTANTINE-POGONATUS	MONOTHE-lites	680

The Memorial Lines.

Nicfilcon-âritel Codathé-mateib Ephcethe-nesfib.
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Olut C-agcopo-mon-seiz.

WESTERN General Councils.

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS	1255
II. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[Lyodúl-doif]	
IV. LATERAN	1215	VIENNA [Vítæa]	1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE [Constfæf]	1414
[Latbéd-in-oil-dal-lap]		BASIL [Basfia]	1431
		FLORENCE [Florenfin]	1439
		TRENT [Trenalol]	1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodul-doif Vitæa Constfæf.
Basfia Florenfin Trenalol —

N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the First, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

Councils not Œcumenial.

ANCYRA	} [Anc- neotal] }	} 315	ANTIOCH [Antob]	341
NEOCÆSAREA			SARDICA [Sardisp]	347
GANGRA [Gangtoz]			340	LAODICEA [Laodisa]
Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laodisa Sardisp.				

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl. An. Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]	63
CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]	65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]	101
POLYCARP [Polycarázei]	108
JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marboz]	140
IRENÆUS [Irasp]	167
THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thašk]	168
ATHENAGORAS [Atnapp]	177
CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]	192
TERTULLIAN [Tertand]	192
MINUTIUS FELIX [Mi-fdex]	220
ORIGEN [Oretz]	230
GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]	254
CYPRIAN MARTYRED [Cyprelk]	258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyt]	303
ARNOBIOUS [Arntyt]	303
EUSEBIUS PAMPHILIUS [Eu-pamtal]	315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]	326
CYRIL OF JERUSALEM [Cyr-jilz]	350
HILARY [Hilarilf]	354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphánišk]	368
EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-tyrtoiz]	370
BAŞIL MAGNUS [Baş-magtoiz]	370
GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]	370
MACARIUS [Macaript]	373
AMBROSE [Ambrotpo]	374
JEROME [Jeromtoik]	378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]	380

	<i>Fl. An. Dom.</i>
RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
AUSTIN or Augustin [Austins]	396
CHRYSOStOM [Chryſotouk]	398
CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412
PHILO Judæus [Phil-jufy]	40
JOSEPHUS [Joféphau]	67
AQUILA [Aqui bek]	128
THEODOTION [Theodôtapu]	175
SYMMACHUS [Symchézb]	201

H E R E T I C K S.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
BASILIDES [Bafilibbe]	112
VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
MARCIAN [Marcboz]	140
HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
PAULUS SAMOFATANUS [Pau-samdauz]	260
MANES [Manepp]	277
ARIUS [Aritel] page 6.	325
DONATUS [Dônaten]	329
EUNOMIUS [Eunomitaux]	360
PRISCILLIAN [Priscitpa]	371
PELAGIUS [Pelagiôzu]	405

WRITERS against Christianity.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hieroclêze]	202
PORPHYRY [Porphepy]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-paftaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.
 Juf-marboz Iraſp Thaſk Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand.
 Mi-fdex Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk Lactantyt & Arntyt.

Eu-pamta! Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphaniſk.
 Eph-fyr-Baf-Gregotoiz Macaript Ambroſpo Jeromtoik.
 Évagteiz Rufinz Auſtins Chryſotouk Cyr-alexôbe.

Phil-juſy Joſephaup Aquibek Theodôtapu Symchezb.

Cerinteiz Papaaz Baſilibbe Valentady Marcboz.

Hermogapy Montâpe Pau-famdaux Novdua Manepp.

Donaten Eunomitaux Priſcitpa Pelagiozu.

Celsbuz Hieroclêze ——— Porphapy Zoſſel.

TABLE XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	A. D.		Bef. Chriſt.
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	HIPPARCHUS [Hip-}	162
ZOSIMUS [Zoscap]	417	parbſe]	
LEO mag. [Leo-moff]	444		A. D.
GELASIUS Gelaſone]	492	ONKELOS [Onkelkoi]	87
JOAN [Joankof]	844	TACITUS [Tacitgzei]	108
URBIN VI. } Anti-		AULUS GELLIUS [Ge-	
CLEMENT VII. } Popes.		laad]	112
[Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip]	1317	PAUSANIAS [Pauſato]	134
LEO X. [L-az-blat]	1513	GALEN [Galbat]	143
GREGORY XIII. }	1572	DIODEGENES LAERTI-	
[Gregobi-bupe]		us [Laertbop]	147
SIXTUS QUINTUS }	1585	PRUDENTIUS [Prudinp]	397
[S-quin-aleil]		EUTROPIUS [Eu-	
CLEMENT VIII. }	1592	tropſek]	428
[Clê-k-aloud]		MERLIN [Merlopoi]	477
	Bef. Chr.	HESYCHIUS }	499
SANCHONIATHON }	1193	[Heſchfoun]	
Sanchabout }		PROCOPIUS [Procolip]	537
HERODOTUS [He-	456		Bef. Chr.
rodofus]		AGATHIAS [A-	567
MANETHO [Ma-	280	gathlaup]	
nethcky]		GILDAS [Gilduſp]	567
BEROSUS [Berodſou]	269	BEDE [Bedſaus]	666

	Bef. Christ.		Bef. Christ.
ZONARAS [Zona- rabbak]	1118	TYCHO Brahe [Tychblos]	1546
GRATIAN [Gratabla]	1151	GALILÆO [Gali- lasfe]	1642
BALFAMON Bal- aboub]	1191	ERASMUS obit [Erasmuts]	1536
Petrus Lombard [Lombalk]	1158	ROBERT Stephens ob. [Ro-ftlun]	1559
THOMAS Aquinas [Thom-aquads]	1263	TURNEBUS [Turn- laul]	1565
PETRARCH [Petrattu]	1335	HENRY Stephens ob. [Hen-ftelf]	1563
PTOL. GEOGRAPH [Ptol-gëografz]	140	THUANUS Histori- cus [Thuanap]	1617
COPERNICUS [Co- përnicafoit]	1473		

The Memorial Lines.

Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Geláfone Joankof.
 Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip L-az-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud
 Gregobi-bupe.
 Sanchabout Herodofus Manetheky Hipparbfe Berodfou.
 Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitazei Pausato Galbot.
 Laertbop Prudinp Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.
 Procolip Agathlaup Gildusf Bedfaus Zonorabbak.
 Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thom-aquads Petrattu.
 Ptol-gëografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilaife.
 Erasmuts Ro-ftlun Turnlaul Hen-ftelfi Thuanap.

*The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished
 may also be known in general, as follows :*

	Flourished under
VITRUVIUS	JULIUS Cæsar
Dionysius HALICARNAS- fentis }	AUGUSTUS
STRABO	TIBERIUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	NERO
QUINTUS CURTIUS	VESPASIAN
PLUTARCH }	TRAJAN
APPIAN }	

ARRIAN
ULPIAN
PROSPER
OROSIUS
JORNANDES

}

Flourished under
ANTONINUS P-IUS
SEVERUS
THEODOSIUS junior
JUSTINIAN

The Memorial Lines.

Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Ital-nero Curt-vesp
Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anp Ulp-sev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-
just.

TABLE XXVIII.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.

		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The First	Bishop of Rome	St. Peter [Pest] 43
	Pope	HYGINUS Hygalo] 154
	Imperii ORIENTIS	GALERIUS [Ori-galtyt] 303
	Emperor of CON-	ARCADIUS [Const-} 395
	stantinople	arctoul]
	TURKISH Emperor	OTTOMAN [Turk-} 1297
		ottomadnoi]
	Emperor of the Ro-	JULIUS CÆsar before} 46
	mans	Chr. [Rom-jus]
	King of ITALY in	ODOACER [Ital-odops] 476
	the Empire	
	Emperor of GER-	CHARLEMAGNE } 800
	many	[Ger-charlmeig]
	King of FRANCE	PHARAMOND } 420
		[Fran-pharamody]
	King of Spain	ATHAULPHUS } 410
		[Sp-athfaz]
	King of PORTUGAL	ALPHONSUS [Port-} 1139
		alabin]
	King of SCOTLAND	FERGUSIUS before} 332
		Christ [Scot-fergtid]
	King of ENGLAND	EGBERT [Engkek] 828
	King of POLAND	BOLESLAUS [Pol-} 1000
		bolath]

The 1st	King of DENMARK	OLAUS [Den-olak- xou]	An. Dom. } 809
	King of SWEDEN	Bero [SWE-Bkib]	

The Memorial Lines.

Pest Hygalo Ori-galtyt Conft-arctoul Turk-ottomadnoi.
 Rom-jufs Ital-ódops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamódy.
 Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolath Engkek.
 Den-olakxou SWE-Bkib. ———

TABLE XXIX.

The Times of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament.

	A. D.		A. D.
1 THESSAL. } [Thes- le-t]	52	TITUS and } [Ti- timfu]	65.
2 THESSAL. }	53	1 TIMOTHY }	
1 PETER [Pelf]	54	2 PETER } [Sec-pe- timaup]	67
GALATIANS }		2 TIMOTHY }	
1 and 2 CORINTHIANS }	57	JUDE [Judpa]	71
ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		REVELATIONS [Revnau]	96
PHILIPPIANS }		JOHN Gospel and }	
COLLOSSIANS } Phi- col-		Epistles [Jonp]	97
E-PHESIANS }	62	MATTHEW [Mob or Matfa]	41
PHILEMON } E-ph- jase]		MARK [Marot]	43
JAMES }		L-uke [Laub]	61
HEBREWS [Hebfi]	63	Acts [Acft]	63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-jase Hebfi
 Ti-timfu.
 Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnau Jonp Móbb Marot Acft
 Laub.

TABLE XXX.

The Provincial and Legatine Constitutions, according to the Order in which they were made.

<i>Constitutiones. Editæ A. D.</i>		<i>Editæ A. D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede]	1222	R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardiz]	1230	[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed-	1236	WALTER [Walted] 1322
mundis]		Si. MEPHAM }
OTHONIS Card.	1237	[Mephtek] }
Legati [Othdip]		J. STRATFORD }
BONIFACII [Bonefa]	1261	[Stratfotod] }
OTHOBONI Card.	1268	S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk]		S. LANGHAM }
J. PECCHAM apud	1279	[Langhisp] }
READING [Pec-		S. SUDBURY [Sud-
readdoin]		butoik] }
Ejusdem, apud	1281	T. ARUNDEL [A-
LAMBETH [Pec-		runfyk] }
lambeka]		H. CHICHELEY }
		[Chichfal] }

The Memorial Lines.

Stephede Ricardiz Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.
 Bonefa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.
 Stratfotod Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.
 Sudbutoik & Langhisp. ———

GEOGRAPHICA.

SECTION III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.

IN the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe*, into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

It is further to be observed, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in Order, to the *Northern, Middle, and Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other, may be remembered at the same Time. Thus, in the *Memorial Line* for *France*, Fra=P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Guí-La-DaP.

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, viz. P-icardy. Normandy, I-sle of *France*, and CHAMPAGNE.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, viz. BRETAGNE, O-rléanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-DaP denotes the four *Southern* Governments, viz. GUIENNE with Gascony, Languedock, DAUPHINY and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several

Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a straight Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joins to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are joined together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus, Guí-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joins to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joined to the foregoing Syllable, signify that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turkey* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of ancient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines* contrived for that Purpose.

TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing NORway, S-weden, RUSSIA ; D-enmark :
2. *Middle* ; Containing Netherlands, GERMANY, POLAND, Little T-artary ; FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, HUNGARY, TRANsilvania, MOLdavia, WALACHIA.
3. *Southern* ; Containing SPAIN with PORTUGAL, ITALY, TURKEY.

Eur=No-S-Ru D ; Né-Ge-Po-LT Fran-Switz-Hun-
Tran-Mo-Wa ; Sp-It-Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing Great TARTARY, GEORGIA.
2. *Middle* ; Containing TURKEY in ASIA ; PERSIA, Empire of the MOGUL, CHINA.
3. *Southern* ; Containing ARABIA, East INDIES.

As=Ta-Geo ; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin ; Arab -Ind.-----

III. AFRICA is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing BARBARY, BILdulgerid, E-gypt.
2. *Middle* ; Containing ZAARA, NEGroland, GUI-nea, N-ubia.
3. *Southern* ; Containing CONGO, ABISSINIA, Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAFRARIA, MONOMOTOPA, ZANGUEBAR, Coast of AJAN.

AF=BáBil-E ; ZáNeGui-N ; Con-Abíff-Abe-Caf-
Mono-Zangu-Aj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into,

1. *N-orthern* ; Containing NEW WALES, NEW
D

BRITAIN, LOUISIANA, CANADA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, NEW ENGLAND, lying from South-West to North-East.

2. *Southern*; Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRAZIL, CHILI, PARAGUAY, Terra MAGELLANICA.

N-AM=Wal-Brit Lóui-Can Mex-Flor Cár-Vi-Ma
P-YorJ Eng.

—S-AM=Firm Per-Amáz-Bra Chi-ParMag.

TABLE II.

The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.

I. *NORWAY* is divided into five Parts or Governments, *viz.*

WARDhuys (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRONtheim, BERGEN, ANSLO.

II. *SWEDEN* is divided into four general Parts, *viz.*

Swedish LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, SWEDEN proper, FINLAND, GOTHland.

III. *DENMARK* contains

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEaland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. *RUSSIA* contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are,

Northern; LAPland, DWina or Archangel.

Middle; FINland, ESThonia, LIVONIA, INGRia, NOVGorod, MOSCOW.

Western; LITHuania, POLOtsk, MOHilev, UKRAINE, BELGORod.

Southern; BUDziak Tartary, CRIM Tartary or TAURida, VOROnez, DON KOZacks.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAns. SWED = Lá (B)
Swep-FIn Go.

DEN = Jut-Zea.

RUSS = Lap-Dwi; FinEstLiv; Nov-Mos; Lith-Pol-
Mo-Ukr-Bel; Bud-Crim-Vor-Don.

TABLE III.

*The particular Divisions of Middle
EUROPE.*

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, heretofore were generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the North, frequently called *Holland*, and the former *Spanish Netherlands* to the South, often called *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, viz. FRISLAND, GRONINGEN, OVERYSSSEL, HOLLAND, UTRECHT, GUELDERLAND with ZUTPHEN, ZEELAND.

The *Spanish Netherlands* were usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. FLANDERS, BRABANT, MARQUISATE of the Empire within *Brabant*, SEIGNORY of MALINES within *Brabant*, Part of GUELDERLAND, LIMBURG, ARTOIS, HAINAUT, NAMUR, LUXEMBURG.

HOLL = Fris-GrOV H-U-Gue-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Hai-Na-Luxem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into Nine Circles:

Three *Northern*; Circle of WESTPHALIA, Circle of lower SAXONY, Circle of upper SAXONY.

Three *Middle*; Circle of lower RHINE, Circle of upper RHINE, Circle of FRANCONIA.

Three *Southern*; Circle of SWABIA, Circle of BAVARIA, Circle of AUSTRIA.

To which may be added, the Kingdom of BOHE-

MIA, distinguished into four general Parts, viz. *Lu-
atia*, *Silesia*, *Bohemia proper*, *Moravia*.

GERM = *We-Sal-up* ; *Rhil-u-Fran* ; *Sua-Bav-Aus*.
BOHE = *Lufa-Si Bo-Mor*.

III. *POLAND* was divided into two general Parts ; the Duchy of *Lithuania*, and the Kingdom of *Poland* properly so called.

Lithuania contained the Duchy of *Courland*, *Samogitia*, *Lithuania proper*.

The Kingdom of *Poland* contained *Prussia*, *Polachia*, *Mazovia*, *Poland magna*, *Poland parva*, little *Russia*, *Volhunia*, *Podolia*.

POL = *CouSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol*.

IV. *FRANCE* was divided into Twelve Governments :
Four *Northern* ; *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *I-le of France*, *Champagne*.

Four *Middle* ; *Bretagne*, *Orleannois*, *Bourgogne*, *Lionnois*.

Four *Southern* ; *Guienne* with *Gascony*, *Languedoc*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*.

To which may be added, the other Countries comprehended within the Compass of *Old Gaul*, viz.

Lorraine, East of *Champagne*.

Savoy, East of *Burgundy* and *Dauphiny*.

Switzerland, East of *Franche Compté*.

Franché Compté, East of *Burgundy*.

FRA = *P Nor-I-Cham* ; *Brét-O-Bou L* ; *Gui-La-DaP*. *LorCb SavBuDa SwiC CoB*.

TABLE IV.

The particular Divisions of Southern EUROPE.

I. *SPAIN* (excluding *Portugal*) may be divided into two general Parts :

Northern ; Containing Eight Provinces, viz GAL-
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATA-
lonia, LEON, Old Castile.

Southern ; Containing Five Provinces, viz. New
Castile, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA=Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-
Val And-MurG.

II. *ITALY* might formerly be distinguished into
Northern, or Lombardy ; Containing Piedmont,
MONTserrat, MILAN, G-enoa, VENICE, MANTUA,
PARMA, MIRANDOLA, MODENA.

Southern ; LUCCA, Tuscany, the PAPACY or States
of the Church, NAPLES.

IT=Lom (=Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód)
Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

III. *TURKEY* in *EUROPE* may be distinguished into
Northern ; Containing Bessarabia, Croatia, D-al-
matia, BOsnia, SERVIA, BULGARIA.

Southern ; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, Ro-
mania, CHIMæra, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK=Bess CroD Bó-Se-Bul ; Alb-Mac-Rom
SCan-Ja LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR=Ward (F-Lap)DroBerAg B. SWED=Lá
(B) Sweþ-FIn Go.

DEN=Jut-Zea.

RUSS=Lap-Dwi ; FinEstLiv ; Ing-Nov-Mos ; Lith-
Pol-Mo-Ukr-Bel ; Bud-Crim-Ver-Don.

HOLL=Frís-GrOv H-U-Gue-Zu Z ; Fla-B (Mar-
Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

GERM=We-Sal-up ; Rhi/-u-Fran ; Sua-Bav-Aus,
BOHE=Lufa-Si Bo-Mor.

POL=CouSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-
VolhiPodol.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham ; Brét-O-Bou L ; Guí-La-DaP. LorCb SavBuDa SwiC CoB.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-Val And-MurG.

IT = Lom (=Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód) Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

TURK = Befs CroD-Bó-Se-Bul ; Alb-Mac-Rom Chim-Ja LivadMor.

TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, SCOTLAND.

I. *ENGLAND* may be divided into three general Parts, *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the *West* Coast from
North to South.

Cumberland
Westmorland
Lancashire
[Cum-WeLa]

On the *East* Coast from
North to South.

Northumberland
Durham
Yorkshire
[NorDurYor]

The *Middle* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the *West* joining to
Wales from N. to S.

Cheshire }
Shropshire }
Herefordshire }
Monmouthshire }
[CheShHeMon]

On the *East* Coast from
North to South.

Lincolnshire
N-orfolk
S-uffolk
Essex
[Li NSEs]

Between <i>Lincoln-</i> <i>shire</i> E. and <i>Chebb.</i> and <i>Shropsh.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouth-</i> <i>shire</i> W.
--	--	--

Derbyshire NOTting- hamshire } N. STAFFordshire LEicestershire R-utlandshire [De-No-Staf- Lei-R]	WORcestershire WARwickshire NOrthamptonsh. B-edfordshire HUNtingdonshire C-ambridgehire [Wor-Wá-No- B-Hun-C]	GLoucestershire O-xfordshire BUckinghamsh. HERtfordshire M-iddlesex [Gl-O-Buc- HerM]
---	---	--

The *Southern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 10
Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn</i> Sea.	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
CORNwall DEVonshire SOMerfethire DORsetshire	WILTshire BERkshire HAMpshire SURey S-uffex KENT
[Corn-Dév-SoDo]	Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WeLa NorDurYor CheShHeMon Li NSEfs
De-No Staf-Lei-R.
Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C Gl-O-Buc-HerM Corn-Dev-
SoDo-Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken.

*The Division of ENGLAND according to the
Circuits.*

<i>Western.</i>	<i>Oxford.</i>
Cor-dé-dor-ham Som- wilt.	Bar-O-gloúce-mon wórcest-here-shop-staff.
<i>Home.</i>	<i>Midland.</i>
Hert-éfs-ken-sur-fus.	North-rut-line Derby-no- leice-war.

*Norfolk.*Nórf-su-cam Hun-béd-
buck.*Northern.*Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-
cumber.II. *WALES* is divided into Two general Parts :*North Wales* ; Containing *ANGLESEY*, *CAERNARVON*-
shire, *DENBIGH*shire, *FLINT*shire, *MERIONETH*shire,
*MONTGOMERY*shire.*South Wales* ; Containing *CARDIGAN*shire, *RADNOR*-
shire, *PEMBROKE*shire, *CARMARTHEN*shire, *BRECKNOCK*-
shire, *GLAMORGAN*shire.W = Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*ch*. Meri-Mont-*sb*, Card-Radn-
bere, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-mon.*N. B.* The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining
Counties of *England* ; as *ch*. *Cheshire*, adjoining to
Flintshire ; mont-*sb*, *sb*. *Shropshire*, adjoining to *Mont-*
gomeryshire, &c.III. *SCOTLAND* is divided into Two general
Parts :*North Scotland*, or *Highlands*, beyond the River *Tay*,
containing 13 Counties ; among which are *STRATH-*
NAVERN, *CAITHNESS*, *SUTHERLAND*, *ROSS*, *LOCHABAR*,
MURRAY, *BRAIDALBIN*, *P-ERTH*.*South Scotland*, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 20
Counties ; some of which are *ARGYLE*, *FIFE*, *LOTHIAN*,
AIRE, *GALLOWAY*.SCOT = Strath-Caith SútRos Loch -Mur BraiP ;
Arg -Fi Lo-Air Gal.IV. *IRELAND* is divided into Four larger Parts
or Provinces.

ULSTER to the North		LEINSTER to the East
MUNSTER to the South		CONNAUGHT to the West.

IREL = Ulst Léin-Con Munst —

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

IN FRANCE.

Amiens ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>	Bourdeaux in <i>Guienne</i>
P-aris in the <i>Isle</i> of France	Thoulouse in <i>Languedoc</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>	Greenoble in <i>Dauphiny</i>
Troyes } in <i>Champagne</i>	Dijon in <i>Burgundy</i>
Rheims }	Aix }
Rennes in <i>Bretagne</i>	Marseilles } in <i>Provence.</i>
Poictiers in <i>Orleannois</i>	Orange }

The Memorial Lines.

Ampica Pisse Rounor Troy-rheicham Rénbreta Poictorl.
 Bourdgui Thola Greedau Dijónburg Aix-mar & Or-
 prov.

IN the NETHERLANDS.

Middleburg in <i>Zealand</i>	Dunkirk } in <i>Flanders</i>
Deventer in <i>Overyssel</i>	Douay }
Leuwarden in <i>Friesland</i>	Mons }
Brusfels in <i>Brabant</i>	Cambray }
Bruges in <i>Flanders</i>	Loo in <i>Gelderland</i>
Charleroy in <i>Namur</i>	Antwerp in <i>Brabant</i>

Midzea Devóveryfs Leuwárfries Brúsbraba Brugflan.
 Charlnam Dunk-dóuafland Mon-cambhan Loogel &
 Antbrab.

IN GERMANY.

Hamburg } Ch. Town in	Frankfort in Up. Rhine
Hanover } Low. Saxony	Nurem- } in Franconia
Wittem- } in Upper	burg }
burg } Saxony	Munster in Westphalia
Heidelberg } in the Circ.	Strasbourg in Up. Rhine
Cologne } of LoRhine	Cleves in Westphalia
Munich in <i>Bavaria</i>	Vienna in <i>Austria</i> .
Augsburg in <i>Swabia</i>	.

Hamb-hanofal Witſup Hei-colrbilo Munbarar Aug-
ſwab.

Francrbup NurF Munsweſt Strarſbup Clev-weſtpha
ViennAult.

IN SPAIN.

BILBOA in <i>Biſcay</i>	PAMPELUNA in <i>Navarre</i>
COMPOSTELLA in <i>Gallicia</i>	SARAGOſſa in <i>Arragon</i>
SEVILLE in <i>Andaluſia</i>	BURGOS in <i>Caſtile vetus</i>
BARCELONA in <i>Catalonia</i>	MADRID in <i>Caſtile nova</i>
OVIEDO in <i>Aſturia</i>	TORTOſa in <i>Catalonia</i>

Bilbis Compoſgal Sevandal Barcatal Ovaſt.

Pampelnaw Saragar Burcaſ-vet Mad-ca-no Tortcat.

IN TURKEY in Europe.

SOPHIA, chief } <i>Bulgaria</i>	TERGOVIſk in <i>Walachia</i>
TOWN in }	HERMAN- } <i>Transylvania</i>
BELGRADE in <i>Servia</i>	ſtadt in }
SERAIO in <i>Bosnia</i>	CHOCZIM in <i>Moldavia</i>
SPALATRO in <i>Dalmatia</i>	CONſTANTI- } <i>Romania</i>
SALONICHI in <i>Macedonia</i>	nople in }
CARLSTAT in <i>Croatia</i>	

Sophbul Belſervi Seraibos Spalda Salonmac.

Carlſcro Tergówalach Herimtranſyl Chocmo Conſtrom.

TABLE VII.

Remarkable Places, ſparſim, in Europe.

FONTARABIA in <i>Biſcay</i>	CASSEL incir. of up. Rhine
RATISBON in <i>Bavaria</i>	ARCHANGEL in <i>Dwina</i>
PADUA in <i>Venice</i>	Hochſtet } in <i>Bavaria</i>
NIMEGUEN in <i>Guelderland</i>	BLLENHEIM }
OLIVA in <i>Pruſia</i>	St. OMERS in <i>Artois</i>
CONSTANCE in <i>Swabia</i>	VERDEN } in lo. Saxony
AIX LA CHA- } in <i>West-</i>	BREMEN }
pelle } phalia	MAGDEBURG in lo. Saxony
MONTPE- } in <i>Langue-</i>	CALAIS in <i>Picardy</i>
lier } doc	BADEN in <i>Swabia</i>

BENEVENTO in <i>Naples</i>	CORDOVA in <i>Andalusia</i>
BREDA in <i>Brabant</i>	CARTHAGENA in <i>Murcia</i>
CADIZ in <i>Andalusia</i>	BESAN } in <i>Franche Comte</i>
AGINCOURT in <i>Artois</i>	çon }
MITTAW in <i>Courland</i>	LIECE in <i>Westphalia</i>
MALAGA in <i>Granada</i>	CREMONA in <i>Milan</i>
TRIERS in cir. of <i>lo. Rhine</i>	BATCHI- } in the <i>Peninsula</i>
MAESTRICH in <i>Limburg</i>	ferai } of little <i>Tartary</i>
HAVER- } in <i>Normandy</i>	NANCY in <i>Lorraine</i>
degrace }	LEGHORN } in <i>Tuscany</i>
VALEDOLID in <i>Old Castile</i>	FLORENCE }
TOLEDO in <i>New Castile</i>	GENEVA in <i>Switzerland</i>
MEAUX in <i>Champagne</i>	LISBON in <i>Portugal</i>
SOISSONS in <i>Isle of France</i>	RAGUSA in <i>Dalmatia</i>
AVIGNON in <i>Provence</i>	BRESLAW in <i>Silesia</i>
NASSAW in c. of <i>up. Rhine</i>	PRAGUE in <i>Bohemia</i>
CITIDELLA in <i>Minorca</i>	STETIN in <i>Pomerania</i>
CAGLIARI in <i>Sardinia</i>	PERPIGNAN in <i>Rousillon</i>
PALERMO in <i>Sicily</i>	TRENT in <i>Tyrol</i>
SLESWICK in <i>Jutland</i>	STRASBURG in <i>Alsace</i>
BASTIA in <i>Corfica</i>	POLA in <i>Istria</i>
CRACOW in <i>Poland parva</i>	POSEGA }
WARSAW in <i>Mazovia</i>	PETERWA- } in <i>Slavonia</i>
BERGEN in <i>Norway</i>	radin }
COPENHAGEN in <i>Zealand</i>	BERLIN in <i>Brandenburg</i>
NISMES in <i>Languedoc</i>	DRESDEN } in <i>Saxony</i>
CHRISTIANA in <i>Aggerhuys</i>	LEIPSICK }
TURIN in <i>Piedmont</i>	RAVENNA in <i>Romagna</i>
RIGA in <i>Livonia</i>	LORETTO in <i>Ancona</i>
ROCHELLE in <i>Orleannois</i>	
GOTTENBURG in <i>Gothland</i>	
LUNDEN in <i>Scenen</i>	
CRESSY in <i>Picardy</i>	
SALAMANCA in <i>Leon</i>	
ZELL in <i>Lower Saxony</i>	
CHAMBERRY in <i>Savoy</i>	
DANTZICK in <i>Prussia</i>	
STOCK- } in <i>Sweden prop</i>	
holm }	
PRESBURG in <i>up. Hungary</i>	
	Rousil- } part of <i>Catalo-</i>
	lon } <i>nia</i>
	SCLAVONIA of <i>Hungary</i>
	TYROL of <i>Austria</i>
	POMERANIA }
	BRANDENBURG } of <i>Up.</i>
	SAXONY } <i>Saxony</i>
	Istria { part of the <i>Rep.</i>
	of <i>Venice</i>

ANCONA	{ part of the Pa- pacy or States of the Church	BERRY	} of Orleannois
ROMAGNA		ANJOU	
LIMOSIN	part of Guienne	HOLSTEIN	{ part of LO. Saxony
		CAPITANATE	
			part of Naples

The Memorial Lines.

Pontárabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgelder Olivprus.
 Constwab Aix-la-charwest Montpellang Casrbup &
 Archdwin.
 Hoc-blenhebav Omerart Verdbremsa-lo Magdsa-lo
 Calpic.
 Badfwab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.
 Mitcourland Malagran Trierbi-l Maestlimbur Haverd-
 norm.
 ValedoloC TolnewC Meauxcham Soissisle & Avigprov.
 Nasirb-up Citidelmin Cagsard Palersici Slesjut.
 Bastcorfic Cracopolp Warsmazov Bergeno Copzeel.
 Nismlangued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.
 GoG Lundscen Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfaw.
 Dantziepru Stockfwep Prés-uphung Cordandalu Cart-
 mur.
 Besfran-com Liegewest Cremmil Battarta-pe Nanlor.
 Leg-Flortusc Genfwitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.
 Stetpemeran Perprou Trentyr Strasbalsa Polistri.
 Pos-warasclav Berlbran Dres-Leipsax Ravro Lorettanc.
 Rouscatalon Slavbung Tyrolauf Pom-brand-faSup
 Istven.
 Anc-Rompap Limoguienn Berr-Anjorl Holstfalo Cap-
 nap.

TABLE VIII.

*Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,
in Asia, Africa, and America.*

PEKIN ch. City in China		Isphahan in Persia
AGRA in India		ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
CHAMBALU in Tartary		CAIRO in Egypt

FEZ in <i>Barbary</i>	PORTROYAL { in <i>Nova Scotia</i>
DAARA in <i>Bildulgerid</i>	ASTRACHAN in <i>Tartary</i>
TOMBUTE in <i>Negroland</i>	NICOSIA in <i>Cyprus</i>
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	MOUSUL } in <i>Diarbec</i>
topa } <i>superior</i>	BAGDAT }
DANGOLA in <i>Nubia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>
CHAXUMO } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	AZOV in <i>Circassia</i>
inferior }	
S. FE in <i>Granada</i>	
S. SALVADOR in <i>Brazil</i>	NATOLIA }
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	SYRIA } Parts of
Assumption in <i>Paraguay</i>	Diarbec } <i>Turkey</i>
QUEBEC in <i>Canada</i>	TURCOMANIA } in <i>Asia</i>
PHILADEL- } in <i>Pensilva-</i>	MINGRELIA of <i>Georgia</i>
phia } <i>nia</i>	CARAMANIA }
JAMES TOWN in <i>Virginia</i>	AMASIA } of <i>Nato-</i>
BALTIMORE in <i>Maryland</i>	NATOLIA prop. } <i>lia</i>
	ALADULIA } largely
	taken

The Memorial Lines.

Pekchîn Agrind Chambtart Isppers Alépsyri CairE.
 Fezbarb Daabildul Tombneg Monomæth-supe Dannub.
 Chaxæth-inf Fégran Salvbras Jagóchili Aftpar.
 Quebcanaða Philpens Jamvirgin Baltmary Portno-sc.
 Afttractart Nicocyp Mous-Bagdia Smyrnat Azovcirc.
 Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Minggeorg Car-Amás-Nat-
 Aládnat.

TABLE IX.

Latitude and Longitude of the most remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is added a *Technical Ending*, consisting of three or four Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou-ak, i. e. Srockholm in the 59th Degree

of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But this is not the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because no Minutes are taken notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembering: But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. * And it is farther to be observed, that if of the two Letters, which signify the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*; in that Case, though the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet it is nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and *under* a half: as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
† BERGEN [Berfy-l]	60	5	Constantinople	41	31
STOCKHOLM	59	18	[Conob-ta]		
[Stocklou-ak]			PRAGUE [Prag-	50	14
MOSCOW [Mos-	55	38	ly-bo]		
lu-tei]			DANTZIC	54	18
COPENHAGEN	55	12	[Dantzuf-bei]		
[Coplu-be]			BASIL [Basilfoi-p]	47	7
PARIS [Parfk-e]	48	2	BRUSSELS	50	4
CRACOW [Cra-	50	20	[Brusly-o]		
cuz-ex]			† GIBRALTAR	36	6
VIENNA [Viok-ap]	48	17	[Gibtau-s]		
MADRID [Ma-	40	3	† SMYRNA	38	29
droy-t]			[Smik-dou]		
ROME [Romfá-be]	41	12	TROY [Troy-en]	40	29

* This Accuracy hath not been altogether observed in those Places which have this Mark (†) placed before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lay.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
† JERUSALEM	31	36	† Fort S. GEORGE	13	69
[Jeruta-ts]			Göobi-sou]		
ALEPPO [Ale-	36	38	† SPITSBERGEN	73	69
pif-tei]			[Spitpi-sou]		
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37	32	ARCHANGEL	64	42
† BABYLON [Ba-	33	44	[Archö-fe]		
bit-fo]			BENGAL [Beng-	21	95
ATHENS [Athik-el]	38	25	da-oul]		
IDA [Idil-doi]	35	27	VENICE [Venst-ad]	45	12
WARSAW [War-	52	21	CAIRO [Caidou-il]	29	35
sud-eb]			LEIPSICK [Leip-	51	12
ALEXANDRIA	31	34	sub-ad]		
[Alexib-if]			† HECLA [Hecst-at]	65	13
S. HELENS [Hel-	15	7	† NINEVEH	34	42
bu-p]			[Ninto-fe]		
LISBON [Listei-bz]	38	10	† PORTO BELLO	11	85
NAPLES [Na-	41	15	[Belba-ku]		
plob-bu]			† PORTO RICO	20	59
MESSINA [Mes-	38	16	[Ricez-lou]		
sik-bau]			† BERMUDAS	31	59
† CARTHAGE	33	10	[Bermta-lou]		
[Carthri-by]			† J-amaica	18	80
NANCY [Nanfei-s]	48	6	[Jak-ky]		
† ISPAHAN [Isf-	32	49	† TERCERA ch.	37	25
t e-on]			of the Azores I.		
AGRA [Agrék-oit]	28	73	[Tercerip-el]	33	22
SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14	100	† MADEIRA Isl.		
† JAPAN [Jap-	34	110	[Madii-ed]	15	52
to-bay]			† BARBADOES		
† FORMOSA	23	100	[Barbu-la]	28	18
[Formdi-g]			FERRO one of		
† ASTRACHAN	47	56	the Canary Isl.	47	75
[Astop-lau]			[Ferrek-ak].		
PEKIN [Pekin-	40	117	† QUEBEC	47	75
oz-bap]			[Quop-pu]		

N.B. The first Meridian is fixed at London.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places ;
as,

	Lat. deg. min.	Long. deg. min.
London [Lónla, <i>id</i>]	51 32	00 00
FERRO Ill. [Ferrék, <i>u-bei</i> , <i>dd</i>]	28 05	18 22
Oxford [Oxla, <i>fs-b</i> , <i>ap</i>]	51 46	01 17W
Rome [Rómfa, <i>la-bé</i> , <i>toi</i>]	41 51	12 37

The Memorial Lines.

Bersy-l Stocklou-ak Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e.
 Cracuz-ez Viok-ap Madroy-t Romfá-be Conob-ta.
 Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Basilfoi-p Brusly-o Gibtau-s.
 Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepif-tei Rhotoi-te Babit-fo.
 Athik-el Idil-doi Warsud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.
 Listei-bz Naplob-bu Mefsik-bau Carthti-by Nanfei-s.
 Ispte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g
 Astrop-lau Pekinox-bap Geobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archjô-fe.
 Bengda-oul Venfl-ad Caydou-il Lipsub-ad Hecß-at.
 Ninto-fe Belba-ku Riccez-lou Bérmta-lou Jak-ky.
 Tercerip-el Madit-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.
 Lonla, *id* Ferrék, *u-bei*, *dd* Oxla, *fs-b*, *ap* Romfa, *la-bé*, *toi*.

TABLE X.

Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London, in English Miles.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place there are two or three Letters added, which are to be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead of being too exact, especially in a Matter wherein the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as,
 [Madreis] MADRID distant from London 86 *sc.* 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [Copsa] distant about 61, *sc.* 610. GENEVA [Genevos] distant 46, *sc.* 460 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [Pardel] 225.

Note. That the Computations are made at the Rate of $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one part in seven more than in Mr. *Templeman's* Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

Distances from London.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
PARIS [<i>Pardel</i>]	225	PRAGUE [<i>Praul</i>]	650
R-ome [<i>Roul</i>]	950	GIBRALTAR [<i>Gibrabs</i>]	1160
MADRID [<i>Madreis</i>]	860	WARSAW [<i>Warsnu</i>]	950
VIENNA [<i>Vienke</i>]	820	STOCKHOLM [<i>Stoup</i>]	970
COPENHAGEN [<i>Copsa</i>]	610	DANTZICK [<i>Dantziky</i>]	800
GENEVA [<i>Genevos</i>]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
MOSCOW [<i>Moscas</i>]	1660	[<i>Constasg</i>]	

Distances from Jerusalem.

BABYLON [<i>Baboky</i>]	480	DAMASCUS [<i>Dam-</i>	} 150
NAZARETH [<i>Nazky</i>]	80	<i>buz</i>]	
SAMARIA [<i>Samol</i>]	45	ANTIOCH [<i>Antig</i>]	300
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA		[<i>Dan-a-béerdorz</i>]	240

The Memorial Lines.

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copsa Genevos.
Moscas Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constasg.
Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdorz.

TABLE XI.

The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe to Great Britain, being the Unit.

Russia	} 10 ,13	POLAND [<i>Polt,in</i>]	3 ,39
[<i>Ruslax,bi</i>]		TURKEY [<i>Turt,ak</i>]	3 ,18
GERMANY	} 3 ,53	SPAIN [<i>Spa,ka</i>]	1 ,81
<i>Gert,ut</i>		FRANCE [<i>Fra,p</i>]	1 ,7
SWEDEN [<i>Swi,fs</i>]	3 ,66	*ITALY [<i>Itb,an</i>]	1 ,19

* With Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.

* DENMARK	}	1	,49	UNITED PROVIN-	}	
[Denmbab, on]				ces [Un-pr, ab]		
Portugal [Por, ts]			,36	SWITZERLAND		
SPANISH PROVIN-	}		,18	[Switzer, boi]	}	,17
ces [Span-pr, ak]				Britain		
						1 ,00

The Memorial Lines.

Ruffaz, bi Gert, ut Swi, fs Polt, in Fra, p Spa, ka Turt, ak.
 Por, ts Span-pr, ak Un-pr, ab Switzer, boi Dénmbab, on
 Itb, an.

EXPLANATION.

[Gert, ut] Germany is to Great Britain as 3 ,53 to 1. i. e. three times as big, and a little above half as big. United Provinces [Un-pr, ab] as ,11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

Note. That a Degree is esteemed equal to 60 Geometrical Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common French Leagues, 480 Greek STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARASANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) *Ægyptian* Schoeni.

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadoky = Perf-
 parabáu = Schad.

TABLE XI.

Situation of Islands.

I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the Nor- thern Ocean	{	Iceland West of Norway [Icenor]	
	{	Britain and Ireland.	
In the Baltick	{	ZEALAND	} E. of Jutland [Fun-Zealjut]
	{	FUNEN	
In the Mediterranean	{	MINORCA	} East of } [MiMajore Y-valenci]
	{	MAJORCA	
	{	Y-vica	

* Including Norway and Iceland.

In the Mediterranean	{	CORFICA	} S. of Genoua [CoSardgen]
		SARDINIA	
		SICILY	South of Naples [Sicina]
		CANDIA	S. of the Archipelago [Candarchpel]
		CORFU	West of Canina [Corfcan]
		CEPHALONIA	W. } of the Morea { [Cepha
		ZANTE	W. } zant-
		CERIGO	S. } cemo]
		NEGROPONT	East of Livadia [Negliv]

The Memorial Lines.

lcenor Fun-Zealjut MiMajorcYvalenci CoSardgen.
Sicina Candarchpel Corfcan Cepha-zant-cemo Negliv.

II. ASIATICK Islands.

In the Eastern Ocean	{	JAPAN	E. of North China [JapnorCb]
		FORMOSA	E. of South China [FormósouGhin]
		PHILIPPINE Isl.	E. of the } [PhilipEastPen]
		Eastern Peninsula	
		LADRONE Isl.	E. of the Philippine [Ladphi]
	{	MOLUCCA Isl.	E. of the } [MolucPEast]
		Eastern P-eninsula	
		I. of the SOUND	S. E. of } [SoundPEast]
		the East. P-eninsula	
	{	MALDIVES	S. } of the Western } [Mal-Céy-
		CEYLON	E. } P-eninsula } Pwest]
In the Mediterranean	{	RHODES	} S. of Natolia [Rhod-Cypnato]
		CYPRUS	
In the Archi- pelago	{	STALIMENE	} W. of Nato- } [StalMeSci-
		METELIN	
		SCIO	
		SAMOS	
			lia N. to S. } Sámnat]

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCb FormósfouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-
lucPEast.

SoundPEast Mal-CéyPwest Rhod-Cypnato StálMe
SciSamnat.

MoL = Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL = ManMind SOUND
= Suma-BornJav.

III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the	{	MADAGASCAR or the Isle	{	[Madgasczang]
<i>Æthio-</i>		of St. Laurence, E. of the		
<i>pick O-</i>		South Part of Zanguebar		
<i>cean</i>	{	Zocotra, at the East End	{	[Zocajan]
		of the Coast of <i>Ajan</i>		
		St. HELENS West of Congo		
In the	{	Isles of Cape VERD W. of	{	[Verdne]
<i>Atlan-</i>		Negroland		
<i>tick O-</i>		CANARY Isles W. of <i>Bildulgerid</i> [Canárbild]		
<i>cean</i>	{	MADEIRA Isles W. of <i>Barbary</i> [Madéirbarb]	{	[Azport]
		AZORE Isles W. of Portugal		
		MALTA S. of Sicily [Maltfic]		
In the	{	PHAROS at the Mouth of	{	[Pharalexan]
<i>Mediterranean</i>		the Port to <i>Alexandria</i>		

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, or HI-
ero, TENERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADEIRA Isles, PORTO SANTO
and MADEIRA.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan HelCongo Verdne Canárbild.

Madéirbarb Azport ——— Maltfic Pharalexan.

CAN = Ferro-TéneCan; AZ = Terce; MADEIRA =
PoSantMad.

IV. AMERICAN Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND East of *Nova Scotia* [NewfnoScot]

CALIFORNIA West of New Granada [Caligran]

CARIBBEE Isles East of the <i>Antilles</i>	[Caribant]
LUCAYOS Isles East of <i>F-lorida</i>	[LuF]
BERMUDAS or Sommers' Isles East of } Carolina	[Bermcar]
ANTILLES Isles South of <i>Lucay</i> Isl.	[Antilluc]

The Chief of the LUCAYOS Islands are BAHAMA, LUCAYONE, PROVIDENCE.

The Chief of the CARIBBEE Islands are BARBADOES and the Leeward Isl. viz. St. CHRISTOPHERS, ANTIGUA, TOBAGO, &c.

The Chief of the ANTILLES Islands are CUBA, JAMAICA, HISPANIOLA, PORTO RICO.

The Memorial Lines.

Newfno-vScot Caligran Caribant LuF Bermcar Antilluc.

LUC=Ba-lu-prov; Cari=Barb Chr-Antig; Antill
=CuJam-hisp-ric.

TABLE XIII.

The most remarkable of the lesser British Isles.

ORKNEY	}	North of Scotland	[Ork-shetno-sc]
SHETLAND			
HOLY Island		East of <i>Northumberland</i>	[Holynorth]
CANVEY Isl.	}	near the Mouth of	{ Essex [Canvefs]
SHEPPEY Isl.			
THANET Isl.			
	the <i>Thames</i> in		
ANGLESEY		West of <i>Caernarvonshire</i>	[Angcaern]
MAN		West of <i>Lancashire</i>	[Manlan]
RAMSEY	}	over-against St. <i>Davids</i>	[Ramdavi-pem]
		Point in <i>Pembrokeshire</i>	
WIGHT (Vectis)		S. of <i>Hampshire</i>	[VecS-ham]
GUERNSEY	}	on the Coast of <i>Normandy</i>	[Guer-jerco-nor]
JERSEY			
WESTERN Isl. (Ebudæ)		West of Scotland	[Ebwe-sc]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-shetno-sc Holynorth Canvefs Shep-thanken &
 Angcaern.
 Manlan Ramdavi-pem VecS-ham Guer-jerco-nor Eb-
 we-sc.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by Way of Accommodation to the present Divisions of it, may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA, Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Chersonesus, CODANONIA Insula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of SARMATIA, GALLIA Transalpina or Celtogalatia, RHOETIA, Vindelicia, NORICUM, Part of PANNONIA, DACIA.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, GRÆCIA, THRACIA.

EUR = Scá - Fe Sarm Cimb - Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ -
 V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, SOGDIA; COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

2. *Middle*; Containing Asia M-inor, ARMENIA; SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYRCANIA, BACTRIANA, ARACHOSIA; BABYLONIA, SUSIANA, PARTHIA, ARIA, DRANGIANA; PERSIS, CARAMANIA, GEDROSIA, N-orth Part of INDIA, SERICA, SINÆ.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, the two P-eninsulas of INDIA.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy -BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind-Se Sin; Ar -P-Ind,

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing *MAURITANIA T-ingitania* and *CAESARIENSIS*, *NUMIDIA*, *AFRICA propria*, *LIBYA* (comprehending *CYRENAICA* and *MARMARICA*) *E-gypt*; *GAETULI*, *GARAMANTES*, *NASAMONES*, *PSYLLI*.

2. *Middle*; Containing *LIBYA deserta* or *interior*, comprehending the *ATLANTES*, *PHAURUSII*, *NIGRITÆ*, *NUBIA ÆTHIOPIA*.

3. *Southern*; Containing the *LEUCAETHIOPE*s. *EREMBI* or *TROGLODYTÆ*, *BLEMMYES*.

AF = *MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E*;
GætGara-NasPsyl.

Libydes *AtlántPhauNig-Nub -Æth*; *Léucæth-Erem Blem*.

TABLE XV.

Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA MINOR, SYRIA and PALESTINE.

I. Antient *ITALY* may be distinguished into two general Parts; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so called, to the South

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these:

**LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHAETI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI*; (South of the P-o these) *A-nanes*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SE-nones*; North of the Po these, *LIBICI*, *LAEVI*, *IN-subres*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

Italia, primarily so called, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People:

†*ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATium*, *CAM-pania*, *PICENTINI*, *G-ræcia magna*; ‡*UMBRIA*, *PICE-*

* Lying in order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in order on the *Mare Inferum*.

‡ Lying in order on the *Mare Superum*.

num, Vestini, Marucini, Frentani, Apulia; * MAR-si, PELIGNI, SAMNIUM, HIRPINI.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen ———

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient GREECE was usually divided into five general Parts, viz. Macedonia, Thessalia, EPIRUS, HELLAS or Græcia properly so called, and PELOPONNESUS.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-Hel-Pel ———

1. PELOPONNESUS was divided into six Parts or Regions, viz. † Achaia, ELIS, MESSENIA, LACONIA, ARGIA or ARGOLIS, ‡ ARCADIA.

—— PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méff-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. EPIRUS contained these People and Countries; viz. CHAONES, DRYOPES, THESPROTII, CASSIOPÆI, AMPHILOCHI, ALMENE, MOLOSSI, ACARNANIA.

EP = Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol
Acarnan.

3. HELLAS, or GRAECIA PROPRIA (called also Achaia) was divided into eight Parts, viz. DORIS, LOCRIE, EPICNEMIDIA, ÆTOLIA, LOCRIE OZOLÆA, PHOCIS, BOEOTIA, MEGARIS, ATTICA.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locrep Æto-Locréz-pho-bœ
meg-att.

4. THESSALIA contained these several Parts, viz. PELASGIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALITIS, PTHIOTIS, MAGNESIA.

THESS = PelasEstThéff-Pthi-M ———

* In the Inland Parts.

† Lying in order on the Ionian, Ægean and Cretan Sea.

‡ In the Inland.

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of MACEDONIA, were TAULANTII, PAEONES, MYC DONIA, ÆMATHIA, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

—MACE = Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath-AmphPi.

Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, BITHYNIA, PONTUS, GALATIA, * CAPPADOCIA;—LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

Asm = Asp-Bith-pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asia *p-ropria* contained PHRYGIA *minor*, MYSIA *minor*, MYſIA *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRYGIA *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MyſimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PAPHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, ISauria, and Part of Pisidia, the other Part of which, with the Regions of Carbalia, was contained in Pamphylia.

——Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts, SYRIA *p-ropria*, PHOENICIA, COELOSYRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguished into GALILÆA, SAMARIA, JUDAEA, PERÆA or Judæa beyond Jordan, IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CœloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ Per Idum.

TABLE XVI.

Antient GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA,
BRITANNIA.

1. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts or Provinces, viz. Gallia BELGICA, Gallia CELTICA

* Among the several Regions of Cappadocia was Lycaonia.

or *Lugdunenſis*, *Gallia Aquitana*, and *Gallia Narbonenſis*. [Gall = BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The Inhabitants of antient Germany were comprehended under four general Denominations, viz. INGÆVONES, VANDALI, ISTÆVONES, HERMIONES, [GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her]

3. IBERIA, or antient Spain, was diſtinguiſhed into three general Parts, viz. TARRACONENſIS, LUſITANICA, B-ÆTICA [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. BRITANNIA, according to the laſt Diviſion by the Romans, was diſtinguiſhed into five Parts, viz. VALENCIA, MAXIMA CÆſarienſis, BRITANNIA ſecunda, FLAVIA CÆſarienſis, BRITANNIA prima [BRIT = ValMax Britſe-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britſe-Fla Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the Antient Geography.

EUR = Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib -Ita -Pill-MæG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Aſm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy -BaſtArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin; Ar-P -Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Aſp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E; GætGara -NasPſyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth -Erem Blem.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P) A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen————

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méſs-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chao-Dry Tneſprot-Caſſ-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochró-pho-bœ
meg-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéis -Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-
Pæo-mygd-æmath -AmphPi.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma
CarDo.

—— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrPhœn-Cœlo-Pal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ.
PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquīNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist.
Her I = TarLuB.

———BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

TABLE XVII.

Remarkable Places in Antient Geography.

ABDERA in *Thracia*
BERYTUS in *Phœnicia*
HELICON in *Phocis*
HALICARNASSUS in *Doris*
in *A-sia minor*
CHERONÆA in *Bœotia*
CANNÆ in *Peucetia*
ARBELA in *Affyria*
GRANICUS R. of *Phrygia*
MAEANDER Riv. of *Lydia*
TAGUS Riv. of *Lusitania*
Iesus Promont. of *Cilicia*
PATMOS one of the *Spo-*
rades Islands
OLYMPIA in *Elis*
PYLUS in *Messene*
MARATHON in *Attica*
DELPHOS in *Phocis*
SAMOSATA in *Comagene*
DYRRACHIUM in *Mace-*
donia

THESSALONICA in *Am-*
phaxitis
NICOMEDIA in *Bithynia*
NYSSA in *Megaris*
ACROCERAUNIA M. in *E-*
pirus
CITHÆRON M. in *Bœotia*
HYMETTUS M. in *Attica*
ATHO M. in *Macedonia*
OLYMPUS } M. in *Thes-*
PELION } *salia*
O-sia }
MANTINEA in *Arcadia*
EPIDAUROS in *Laconia*
PELLA in *Æmæthia*
ACTIUM } in *Acarmania*
AMBRACIA }
SMYRNA } in *Ionis*
EPHEsus }
PERGAMUS in *Mysia*
LAODICEA in *Caria*

SARDIS	} in <i>Lydia</i>	CORINTH	} in <i>Achaia</i>
THYATIRA		CENCHRÆ	
PHILADELPHIA		ELEUSIS	
SARDICA in <i>Thracia</i>		ACERRÆ in <i>Campania</i>	
CHALCEDON in <i>Bithynia</i>		CHALCIS in <i>Ætolia</i>	
GIRTUM in <i>Numidia</i>		CORFINIUM	} of the <i>Pe-</i>
ILLIBERIS in <i>Hisp. Bætica</i>		SULMO	
ANCYRA in <i>Galatia</i>		MEMPHIS in <i>Inferior Egypt</i>	
GANGRA in <i>Paphlagonia</i>		THEBAIS in <i>Super. Egypt</i>	
SIRMIO in <i>Pannonia</i>		MYCENÆ in <i>Argia</i>	
NEOCAESAREA in <i>Cappadocia</i>		PATARA in <i>Lycia</i>	
PHARSALIA in <i>Thessalia</i>		CHALYBES a People of <i>Galatia</i>	
* PHILIPPI in <i>Thracia</i>		NEMEA in <i>Argia</i>	
LEUCTRA in <i>Bœotia</i>		ADRAMYTTIUM in <i>Mysia</i>	
CLUSIUM in <i>Etruria</i>		CNIDUS in <i>Doris</i> in <i>Asia</i>	
BAIÆ in <i>Campania</i>		MEDIOLANUM of the <i>Insubres</i>	
TUSCULUM in <i>Latium</i>		SYRACUSÆ in <i>Sicily</i>	
AQUILEIA of the <i>Carni</i>		PATAVIA of the <i>Veneti</i>	
EDESSA in <i>Mesopotamia</i>		ILLIUM in <i>Phrygia minor</i>	
RHEGIUM in <i>Calabria</i>		CARBALIA in <i>Pamphylia</i>	
TOMI in <i>Mæsia</i>		LYCAONIA in <i>Cappadocia</i>	
DAMASCUS in <i>Cœle Syria</i>		CYZICUM in <i>Mysia</i>	
COLOSSÆ in <i>Phrygia</i>		CUMA in <i>Æolis</i>	
SAGUNTUM in <i>Hisp. Tarraconensis</i>		PISIDIA part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>Galatia</i>	
BRUNDISIUM in <i>Calabria</i>		CURES of the <i>Sabini</i>	
COMAGENE a Region of <i>Syria propria</i>		LAVINIUM in <i>Latium</i>	
DODONE a Town of the <i>Molossi</i>		ARDEA of the <i>Rutuli</i>	
SPARTA in <i>Laconia</i>		PORTUS LIBURNUS in <i>Etruria</i>	
ANTIOCHIA in <i>Pisidia</i>		TEGÆA in <i>Arcadia</i>	
ANTIUM of the <i>Volsci</i>		LUCANI	} in <i>Oenotria</i>
AMYCLÆ in <i>Laconia</i>		BRUTII	
ARIMINUM in <i>Umbria</i>		OENOTRIA part of <i>Græcia Magna</i>	

* Why *Philippi* is said to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12. Vid. *Wells's Geog.* Cap. 15. And *Peirce* on the *Epistles*.

MESSAPIA part of Græcia	SABÆI	} in Arabia
M-agna	SARACENI	} Felix
DAUNIA	NABATHÆI	in Arabia
PEUCETIA	Petræa	
ÆQUI	NOMADES	} in Arabia
HERNI	SCENITÆ	} Deserta
MUTINA of the Boii	TYRUS	} in Phœnicia
RAVENNA in Umbria	SIDON	
CALABRI	HIPPO	in Numidia
SALENTINI	PALMYRA	in Cæle Syria
VOLSCI	NOLA	in Campania
AUSONES	TARENTUM of the Sal-	
	lentini	

The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæn Helicoph Halicårdor-A Cherlæ
 Canpeucet Arbafß Granph Mælydi Táglufit Ifcil.
 Patßporad Olymelis Pylmes Marathattica Delpho.
 Samófacom Dyrrmac Theßfalampbax Nicbithy Nyßmeg.
 Acrócepír Cithbæ Hýmát Athmac Ol-pel-Otheffal.
 Mantarc Epidaulac Pellæmath Aët-amacarnan.
 Smyrn-ephion Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.
 Sardthraci Chalß Cirtnum Illibhis-bæt Ancgala Gang-
 paph.
 Sirmpan Neocæßcap Pharftheffa Philipthraci Leucbæ.
 Clufetru Baicampa Tufclat Aquileicar Edeßmes.
 Rhegcalabrí Tomæß Damcæl-S Colóßphrygi Sagtar.
 Brundcala Comß Dodmol Spartlac Antôchpifid Antvols.
 Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchrach Eleumeg Acerr-
 camp.
 Chalcæt Corfinipel Sulmpel MemphinferE TheßßupE.
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalygal Nemarg Adrymitmys.
 CnidorA Mediولين Syracuseßci Patvenet Ilphryn.
 Carbálipamph Lycacap Cyzimys Cumæoli PispamG.
 Curßab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.
 Luc-Brutoenot OenogræM MeßlapgræM Dauni-
 Peucetap.
 Æqu-herñlaN Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salme Vol-
 AuslaN.

Sab-Sáracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.
 'Tyr-Sidphæn Hipponum PalmCæls Nolcampa Ta-
 rentfal.

TABLE XVIII.

*The Correspondence of Antient and Present
 Geography.*

REGIONS and PROVINCES.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
SARMATIA	{ Poland Great Tartary	DACIA	{ Moldavia Walachia
[Sarmpo- ta-mu-L]	{ South Part of Muscovy L-ivonia	LIBURNIA	{ Transilv. Croatia
CIMBRICA Cher- sonesus	{ Jutland	ILLYRICUM	{ Croatia Dalmatia
*INFULA CODA- nonia	{ Zeland	NORICUM	{ Bavaria Austria
SCANDINAVIA	{ Norway and Part of Sweden	VINDILICIA	{ Swabia Bavaria
or B-altia		RHAETIA	{ Grisons Tyrol and p. of Italy
SCYTHIA Af. and Sogdiana	{ Great T-artary	HELVETII	{ Switzerland
ACHAIA or Hellas	Livadia	ALLOBROGES	Savoy
EPIRUS	Chimæra	COLCHIS	Mingrelia
THESSALY	Janna	IBERIA	{ Georgia
MOESIA sup.	Servia	ALBANIA	
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	GAETULIA	Bildulgerid
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	AFRICA	{ Tripoli and
THRACIA	Romania	proper	{ Tunis
PANNONIA	Hungary	MAURITANIA	{ Fex and Morocco

* Zeland, Funen, and the adjoining Isles had the common Name of *Insulæ Æmodes*, and were esteemed Isles of antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, called also *Codani*.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
LIBYA pr.	Barca	NUMIDIA nova	Bildulgerid
NUMIDIA	Algiers	SOGDiana	{ Zagatay or
LIBYA DE- serta	} Zaara		{ Ulbec
NIGRITÆ	Negroland	IBERIA	Spain
TAURICA	{ The Penin-	CANTABRIA	Biscay
CHERSO- nesus	{ sula of little	ALBION	Britain
GARA- mantes	{ Tartary	LIGURES	Genoa
	{ The Defarts	ARMENIA maj.	Turcomania
	{ of Zaara	ARMENIA min.	Aladulia
		MESOPOTAMIA	Diarbec

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm-po-ta-mu-L Cimbjut Codanzeel Sca-Bfwe-no
 Scyth-fog-T.
 Achli-wad Epichim Thesfjan Mœsfér-B Pelomor Throm.
 Panbung Dacimol-wa-T Liburcro Illyricro-dal.
 Norhavvar-aus Vindfwa-B Rhætgrif-tyr-it Helvfwit
 Allóbfaw.
 Colchmeng Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.
 Maufez-mor Libybarc Numidalg Lib-deszara Nigneg.
 Taur-cherstart Garazaar Numi-novbil Sogdzagat
 Ibpa.
 Cantabis & Albbrit Ligugen Armturc-ala Mespdi.

TABLE XIX.

Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Mare Hyrcanum, or CASPIUM	Sea of Sala or Backu
PONTUS EUXINUS	Black or Euxine Sea
ÆGEAN SEA	Archipelago
PROPONTIS	Sea of Marmora
PALUS MAEOTIS	Sea of Azov
FRETUM GADITANUM	Strait of Gibraltar
BOSPHORUS CIMMERIUS	Strait of Caffa
BOSPHORUS THRACICUS	Strait of Constantinople

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
HELLESPONTUS	Strait of the <i>Dardanells</i>
SINUS ADRIATICUS	Gulf of <i>Venice</i>
SINUS SALAMINIUS	Gulf of <i>Engia</i>
SINUS GANGETICUS	Bay of <i>Bengal</i>
SINUS PERSICUS	Gulf of <i>Balsora</i>
SINUS CORINTHIACUS	Gulf of <i>Lepanto</i>
SINUS ARABICUS	<i>Red Sea</i>
PRETUM SICULUM	Straits of <i>Messina</i>
SINUS AMBRACICUS	Gulf of <i>Larta</i>
MARE LIGUSTICUM	Sea of <i>Genoa</i>
SINUS MAGNUS	Bay of <i>Siam</i>
MARE TYRRHENUM	Sea of <i>Tuscany</i>

Islands, Rivers, and Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	<i>Iceland</i>	PATMOS	<i>Palmosa</i>
EBUSUS	<i>Yvica</i>	DIOSCORIDES	<i>Zocotra</i>
BALEARES	{ <i>Majorca</i>	LEMNOS	<i>Stalimene</i>
	{ <i>Minorca</i>	GADES	<i>Cadiz</i>
Isl. ÆOLIÆ	<i>Lipari Isl.</i>	CYRNUM	<i>Corfica</i>
I. FORTUNATÆ.	<i>Canary Isl.</i>	SALAMIS	<i>Caluri</i>
*HESPERIDES	<i>I. C. Verd</i>	CARPATHUS	<i>Scarpanto</i>
TAPROBANA	<i>Ceylon</i>	TRINACRIA	<i>Sicily</i>
COS	<i>Lango</i>	CYTHERON	<i>Cerigo</i>
CRETE	<i>Candy</i>	M. ÆTNA	<i>Gibel</i>
CASSITERIDES	<i>Scilly Isl.</i>	M. VESUVIUS	<i>Soma</i>
EUBŒA vel	{ <i>Negropont</i>	LACUS TRA-	{ <i>Lake of</i>
CHALCIS.		simenus	
ITHACA	<i>Ile di Compare</i>	RUBICON fl.	<i>Fiumecino</i>
ÆGINA	<i>Engia</i>	PADUS or E-	{ <i>Po</i>
CERNE	+ <i>Madagascar</i>	RIDANUS	
LEUCAS	<i>S. Maura</i>		
LESBUS	<i>Metelin</i>	ISTER	<i>Danube</i>

* Called also *Gorgades*.

+ *Madagascar* is supposed by some to be the *Menuthias* of the Antients.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
BAETIS	{ Guadal-	ROTHOMAGIA	Roën
	quiver	TIGURUM	Zurich
TANAIS	Don	SAGUNTUM	Morvedro
RHA	Volga	CALPE	Gibraltar
BORYSTHENES	Nieper	COLOGNIA AL-	} Cologne
		GRIPPINA	
ARGENTORA-	} Strasburg	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
tum		LUGDUNUM	} Leyden
MOGUNTIIUM	Mentz	B-ATAVORUM	
COLOGNIA AL-	} Geneva		
LOBROGUM			

The Memorial Lines.

Cassala-bach Euxblack Ægarch Propmarmo Mæotzab.
Fret-gádigib Cimmcaff Thraciconst Helléspdar A-
dratven.

Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corínthlep Arábred-S.
Fret-ficumeß Amblart Ligugen Sin-magfia Tyrrtusc.

Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æolipari Fortcan.
Hespuerd Taprobceyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassiscill.
Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægineng Cernmada Leucmau.
Lesbmetelin Patpalm Dioscórxoc Lemstali Gadcad.
Cyrncorsic Salacol Carpscarp Trinacsci Cythcer.
Ætnagi Vesuvsom Trafiper Rubisium Pad-Eridpo.
Istdanu Bætguadal Tanadon Rhavolga Borystniep.
Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthorou Tigzur.
Sagmorwed Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-BLeyd.

N. B. It was thought needless to give more Ex-
amples, especially of such as have any Likeness or
Affinity in their Names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus*
Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus*
Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *SHEM*, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*, viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Antients [*Ophchers*]

HAVILAH, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havisus-car*]

ELAM, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elasus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Affyria* properly so called, into which *Nimrod* is said to come and build *Nineweb*, &c. [*Asthur*]

ARAM, Part of *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* [*Arám-sy-mes*]

Land of *Uz*, *Judæa peræa* and the adjoining Parts of *Arabia deferta* and *Petræa*. [*Uzjúp-arad*]

LUD, or *Lydia*, in *Asia minor* [*Ludlyd*]

Ophchers *Havisus-car* *Elasus-pers* *Arám-sy-mes* *Asthur*.
Uzjúp-arad *Ludlyd* ———

Countries mentioned in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, (eldest Son of *Noah*) whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Asia*, all *Europe*.

MADAI, called by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

GOMER, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

TOGARMAH, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

ASHKENAZ, *Phrygia* [*Ashkepb*]

TUBAL, *Iberia* in *Asia* [*Tubiberi*]

MESHECH, the Country lying about the Montes

Moschici, between Colchis and Armenia major.
[*Meshechmosch*]

MAGOG, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Meshech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer* [*Mag-scythi-mesh*]

JAVAN, antient Greece [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of *Elisba*, the Isles of the Archipelago [*Elissharch*]

KITTIM understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* in the Book of *Maccabees* [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*, by others *Old Spain*, by others *Carthage* [*Tarshcil*]

Mad Gomer alb Togacp Ashkeph Tubibiri Meshechmosch.

Mag-scythi-mesh Javgree Elissharch Kittita Tarshcil.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the Posterity of *HAM* (youngest Son of *Noah*) whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining Parts of *Asia*.

Land of *CUSH*, (commonly rendered *Æthiopia*) under which Name seems to have been contained most of *Arabia*, distinguished into several Parts, denominated from the Posterity of *Cush*, as,

SHEBA, *Arabia Felix* [*Shebara-F*]

HAVILAH, Part of *Arabia deserta*, next to *Babylonia* [*Havara-d*]

RAAMATH and *DEDAN*, Parts on the *Persian Gulf* [*Ra-dédpe-gu*]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [*MizrÆ*]

LUB or *Lybim*, that is, *Libya* properly so called [*Lub*]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of *Libya* largely taken [*Phutlib*]

Land of *CANAAN* lying between the River *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean* [*Cánajer-M*]

Land of *HAMATH*, North Part of *Phœnicia*, and adjoining Parts of *Syria propria* [*Hamáthphan-S*]

ARVAD, or *Arpad*, or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over-against *Hamath* [*Arvhama*]

Land of the PHILISTINES, Palestine proper [Phil^{pal}]
 CUSHÆTHIOP [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]
 MIZRÆ.
 Lub Phutlib CÁNajor-M Hamáthphæn-S Arvhama
 Phil^{pal}.

T A B L E XXI.

Division of the Holy Land

The Kingdom of JUDAH contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of ISRAËL contained the Tribes of

A-sher, Nephtali, Zebulon, Issachar, Half of MANASSEH, DAN, Ephraim, Simeon	}	West of Jordan
---	---	----------------

REUBEN, Gad, the other Half of M-anasseh	}	East of Jordan
--	---	----------------

The seven Nations were the Canaanites, the GIRGASHITES, the HITTITES, the HIVITES, the AMORITES, the JEBUSITES, and the P-erizzites.

ISR = A-NeZe -M IfsMa -G Dan-E -Réub -Si:
 Ca-Girg-hit-hiv Am-Je-P.

The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compared with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament

GALLILEE contained A-sher, Nephtali, Zabulon and Issachar [GALL = A-NeZIfs]

SAMARIA contained EPHRAIM, with the Half of MANASSEH [SAM = ManEph]

JUDÆA contained DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with B-enjamin [Ju = Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDUMÆA contained the South Parts of Simeon and Judah, and some Part of the Land of E-dom [ID = Si-JE]

PERæa contained R-euben, Gad, and the other Half of M-anassch [PER = MGaR]

GALL = A-NeZifs. SAM = ManEph. JU = Dán Si-Ju-B. ID = Si-J E. PER = MGaR.

The Land of EDOM bordered on the South of Judæa [EdómSjud]

The Land of the Moabites lay on the N. E. of Edom [MóaNEd]

The Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of Moab [AmNEmoab]

The Ishmaelites, Madianites, and Amalekites, lived promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from עֲרָב *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Apellation of "Αραβ, or "Αραβες. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNEd AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

TABLE XXII.

The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.

In EUROPE.

The Volga, the greatest River in Europe, rises in Russia, and falls into the Caspian Sea [Volrus-ca]

The Danube rises in Swabia, and falls into the Euxine Sea [Danfwab-eux]

The Rhine rises in the Country of the Grisons, and falls into the German Ocean [Rhingrif-gerO]

The Vistula, or Wesel, rises in Poland, and falls into the Baltick [Vistpo-ta]

The Nieper rises in Poland, and falls into the Euxine Sea [NieP-eux]

The Dwina rises in Russia, and falls into the Gulf of the Northern Ocean, called the White Sea [Dwinrus-wbi]

The TAIO in Spain, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* [Taisp-atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or *Ebro*, in Spain } fall into the
The RHODANUS, or *Rhone*, in } Mediterranean
France [Ib-Rhodmed]

The ELBE in Germany falls into the German Ocean [Elbger-oc]

The ODER in Germany falls into the *Baltick* [Odbalt]

In ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in *Armenia major*, and having joined Streams on the South East of *Mesopotamia*, fall into the *Sinus Perficus* [T-Eupharm-fiP]

JORDAN rising in the border of *Nephtali*, and passing through the Lake of *Gennesaret*, falls into the *Salt Sea* [Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in India falls into the Bay of *Bengal* [Gán-I-beng]

In AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of *Egypt*, falls into the *Mediterranean* [Nilmedi]

The SENEGAL runs through *Negroland* into the *Atlantick Ocean* [Senat]

The Memorial Lines.

Volrus-ca Danfwab-eux Rhingrif-gerO Vistpo-ba Nie-P-eux.

Dwinrus-whi Taisp-atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Odbalt.

T-Eupharm-fiP Gán-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi Senat.

ASTRO-

ASTRONOMICA.

SECTION IV.

The Application of this Art to Astronomy and Chronology.

THE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguished in the Tables by Small Capitals.

TABLE I.

The D-iameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology.

	<i>Engl. Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoneip]	4987
TERÆ DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
SATURN [SaDní-ola]	93,451
JUPITER JuDaty-sli]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDiked-áfei]	822,148

The D-iameters of their ORBITS.

SATURN [D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis] 1641.526,386

Jupiter [JuRBkoúl-atotb]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBese-deid-naz]	262.282,910
TERRÆ [D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBsau-sebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbef-okoi-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [Dorb-lunópou-nyl]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI Diam. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-didáz-daul]	210,265
—Ejusdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [—latidón-eg]	
TERRÆ SUPERFICIES, or the su- perficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-exau]	199.444,206
—Ejusdem DIAMETER [Dia- poufoi,k]	
—Ejusdem ORBITÆ PERIMETER [Permufy-skau-del]	7967,8
	540.686,225

*The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick
Miles of the larger Planets.*

MAGNITUDO

Cubick Miles.

TERRÆ [Ter-magnitéfo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-sóliseóúz- noia-mil-mil]	290,971.000,000.000,000
JOVIS [Mag-jovnez- záb-exym]	
SATURNI [Sat-magnit- oáp-dak & izym]	920.011,200.000,000
	427.218,300.000,000

The Ambit or Circumference.

English Miles.

JOVIS [Am-jovisipou-zot]	379,043
TERRÆ [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-fole-leid-koit]	2.582,873

The Memorial Lines.

LuDdapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapoufoi,k.
 JuDaty-sli VeDoneip SaDní-ola SolDiked-áfei.
 D-orb-Sátafob-les-teis JuRBkoúl-atotb MaRBese-deid-
 naz.
 D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul MeRBJau-sebtb VerBbef-
 okó-baf.
 Sat-anu-didáz-daul—latidón-eg D-orb-lunopóu-nyl.
 Ter-superann-fof-exau — diapoufoi,k — Permusy-skau-
 del.
 Ter-magnitéfo-klaum Mag-sólis-ëóúz-noia-mil-mil.
 Mag-Jovnez-záb-eyym Sat-magnitoép-dak & izym.
 Am-jovisipóu-zot Am-Tel-yib Am-sole-leid-koit.

TABLE II.

The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston.*

Luna [LuDdedi]	2223	} Engl. Miles of 5000 Paris Feet.
MERCURY [MércúDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
Jupiter [JuDle-led]	52,522	
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	}
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	494,100	

2. † *Their Distances from the Sun.*

	<i>Engl^h Miles.</i>
SATURN [Distat-Satlái-loxth]	513,540,000
MARS [Dist-Márke-dodth]	82,242,000

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. *Derham*, are as follow :

SATURN [Dist-Sakez-paút-ani]	820,763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131,141,455

MERCURY [Dist-Merez-ouletb]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideix-uketh]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54.000,000
VENUS [Dist-Vetou-znauth]	39.096,000

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun,es]	0000 $\frac{1}{2}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jupfy]	0000 $\frac{1}{2}$
SATURN [Quan-Saturek,ro]	00028 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau-fny]	66,690

4. *The Weight (Pondus) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Saturuts]	536
LUNA [P-Lunfiz]	630
JUPITER [Pon-Jukzo,re]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA [Pon-Teraduk,re]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solaxth]	10,000

5. *The DENSITIES of the same.*

SOL [Dén-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunoig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
SATURN [Den-Safy]	60
JUPITER [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiston* supposes the *Sun's* Parallax to be 32". Dr. *Derham* (with *Cassini*) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéze.
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-ázy.

MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibz-ug]	33.310,500
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifop-usoith]	447.567,000
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-touk]	86.051,398
VENUS [Dist-Vest-dot-lup]	62.243,557

2. Distat-Satlâi-loxth Dist-Mârke-dodth Dist-merez-
ouleth.
Dist-Jupideiz-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Veton-znauth.
3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun, *res* Quan-Jupfy Quan-
Saturek, *ro*.
Quan-Solisau-fny.
4. Pon-Sâturuts P-Lunfix Pon-Jukzo, *re* Pon-ter-
aduk, *re*.
Pon-Solaxth.
5. Dén-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Safy
Den-Jups.

TABLE III.

*The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions
of each Planet about the Sun, are as
follow :*

MERCURY in	88	} Days or about	} 3 Months
VENUS	224		
MARS	687		
JUPITER	4333		
SATURN	10759		
			7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
			2 Years
			12 Years
			30 Years

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRan-d JupRanbe
SatRanty.

N. B. Men vel me Mensibus, an Annis, b half.

The DISTANCE of the Earth from the Sun being
divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance
of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them,
of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52,
of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Distax Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

The *Sun* is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The Moon $60\frac{1}{2}$ Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.

Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = *kau-zub-touk* ———

———— Distat-Lun-semfy,ro = *din-nud*.

The Motion of the *Sun* round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [SólXdu,ro] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [JuXn,us] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the Rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [SolMfefe] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [JuMteibun] The Motion of the *Earth* round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [TerMázfi]

Solmfefe JuMteibun TerMázfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (ÆSTATE SOLIS Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds [Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox]

In Winter (HYEME) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds [——Hye-míd-sop]

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an Hour [Sol-m-hode-lek-taus]

Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-lek-taus.

The Three Comets whose Periods are thought to be discovered. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

That { 1682 } performs { 75 } and will { 1758
which { 1661 } its Revo- { 129 } appear { 1789
appeared { 1680 } lution in { 575 } again { 2225

Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil: puk pein & cēlu.

The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRand JupRanbe
Sat-Ranty.

Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

Dist-Sol-femida-fyz = kau-zub-touk Lunfy,ro = din-
nud.

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.
Æstat-So-Di-míb-soz — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-
lek-taus.

Comské-pu saúb-adou sky-loil : puk pein & eëlu.

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS) } consists of [Men-Solarty-by-dou] }	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODAL Month [Synod- én-be-ff-t] }	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODICAL Month [Men- peridoi-p-or] }	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon leſs (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll] }	00	01	27	31	55
(This Difference ariſes to a whole Day, and conſequently throws the New Moons back a whole Day, in 312 Years (ANNIS) [Anntad])					
The Tropical or Natural Solar Year leſs than the Julian (An- nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO) eleven M-inutes ; [Trop-min- juli-mab] and conſequently the Equinoxes happen a day ſooner in 130 Years) [biz] }	00	00	11	00	0
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS) [Lun-anilo-hei-mok] }	354	08	48	00	0

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
The EPACT [Epacaz-da-b]	10	21	01	00	0
The Solar Year [SOLARIS ANNUS) [Sol-anifu-l-on]	365	05	49	00	0
Between the VERNAL and AU- tumnal Equinox [Vern-autaks- hak-mix]					
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL Æquinox [Autum- vernboik-ab-an]	178	11	19	00	0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430, consisting of 19 Years [Metfiz-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330, consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ois]

The DIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 Years [Diolap-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph Scaliger*, consisting of 7980 Years [Júl-scalipouky]

The VULGAR Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sal. Luna secundo.

To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given.

Multiply the Cycle of the Sun into 4845 [Sol ín ekol]

----- The Cycle of the Moon into 4200 [Lunfeg]

----- The INDICTIO into 6916 [Indicfnas]

Divide the PRODUCT by 7980 [Div-produpouky]

The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remembered by the following Line, which lays the Reader under no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words, before he can tell which Month they answer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the first Day of it.

*Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oða
Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, October, have Nones on the 7 Day, and the Ides on 15. [*Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal*] The rest (CAETERI) on the 5 and 13. [*Cætl-at*]

APRIL, JUNE, September and NOVEMBER have thirty (TRIGINTA) Days [*Ap-jún-fe-no = trigint*]

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-fe-no = trigint.

In a Year (ANNO) are 365 Days, 8765 HOURS, 525,949 MINUTES, 31.556,937 SECONDS.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-outoi.

The Motion of the Firmament, or fixed Stars, is 50'' in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which Rate the Motion (called the PLATONICK Year) is accomplished in 25,920 Years [*An-Plato = dunez*]

The twelve Signs: ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric-aquár-pis.

The Memorial Lines.

*Men-Solarty-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-ot
Cyc-Lu-min-há-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-julimab. (biz)*

Lun-ánilo-hei-mok, Epacax-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-miz Autum-vernboík-ab-an. ———

Metfiz-bou Calipitz-ois Diolep-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

Sol in okol Lunfeg Indicfnas Div-produpouky.

Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oða
Novéd Def.

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at: Ap-jún-fe-no
= trigint.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-
outei.

PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

SECTION V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,
Weights, and Measures.*

THE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters; thus At-ta stands for Arttick Talent, HET for Hebrew T-alent; AD for A-ttick D-rachm, ALD for Alexandrian D-rachm; HETO for Hebrew Talent of Gold; (HET standing for Hebrew T-alent as before, and O for Or, or Gold) RoL for Roman L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEkel, GreF for GREcian F-oot, HeC for Hebrew C-ubit, RoFq for Roman F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = t-ei-n, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together; as t-ei-n tein. The Reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general Rule, page 4. But *Note*, that instead of the Fraction *ra*, the Letter *b* is sometimes used for half, as aikbe-b = 7812 $\frac{1}{2}$ sc. 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

TABLE I.

* Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian,
and Roman Money.

	l.	s.	d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At- ta = mauz = ezáu-su]	206	05	0
An A-ttick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = drag = t-ei-n]	03	08	9
An Hebrew Talent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [Hét = mily = shíth = fuz]	450	00	0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [Hem = shauz = lou]	09	00	0
A Babylonian Talent [Bàt = éoz-be-s]	240	12	6
A Babylonian Talent of Gold [Ba- tOteílz]	3850	00	0
An Attick Talent of Gold [ATO = tig]	3300	00	0
An Hebrew Talent of Gold [HétO = peg]	7200	00	0
An A-ttick D-rachm [Ad = dei,ro]	00	00	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed = dou]	00	00	9
A Roman L-ibra = 96 D-enarii [RoL = dous = li]	03	00	0
† A Roman Talent = 72 Libras = [Róm-ta = liboid = das]	216	00	0
An Alexandrian DRACHM [Al- drach = sa-ds]	01	6	
An Italic Mina [Ita-mí = li]	3	00	0
A Shekel = 2 Bekas [Shek = Béd = si]	03	0	
A Roman D-enarius = 4 Sesterces [Ród = feso = doi, re]	00	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Vide the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's Connection.

† Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24 Sester-
teriums = 1871. 10s. [Tal = dautk = feso = laip-h].

A Sesterce, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Denarius, <i>sc.</i>	
LLS. (<i>vulgo HS.</i>) duo <i>Affes cum</i>	
<i>semisse</i> [Ses = da-f i, re] a Penny	00 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
three Farthings and half Farthing	
Sestertium, or 1000 S-esterces	
* [Sath = p-as-t]	7 16 3
Decem Sestertium, 10000 Sesterces	
[Sesbyth = pei-d-s]	78 02 6
Decies Sestertium, or 1.000,000	
SESTERCES [Sesteram = oikbe-h]	7812 10 •

DENARIUS (7d $\frac{1}{2}$) =	2	VICTORIATI	[= Vid]
	4	SESTERTII	[= Sef]
	6	OBOLI	[= Obs]
	10	LIBELLÆ	[= Libaz]
	20	SEMBELLÆ	[= Semdy]
	40	TERUNCII	[= Terunfy]

Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy = Terunfy.

The Memorial Lines.

Atta = mauz = exáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n Hér
= mily = shítb = fuz.

Hem = shauz = lou BAT = eóz-be-s BATO = teilz
ATO = tig HerO = pegque.

Ad dei,ro Hed = dou ROL = dous = li Róm-ta
= liboid = das.

Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si Rón
= Seso = doi, re.

Ses = da-fi, re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sester-
am = oikbe-h.

Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy
= Terunfy.

† Dr. *Arbuthnot* makes the Sesterce a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = da-f i, tro] according to which a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ [Sath = k-a-l-h] Decies Sestertium, or 1.000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d. [Sest-am = kypc-sak-do]

Tal = dauth = Sés-do = laeip-h. Sath = k-a-l-h Sestam = kypc-sak-do.

TABLE II.

Measures of Length.

The Method observed in the following Tables, is first to give the antient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

English Measures of Length.

$$\text{English Mile} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 8 \text{ Furlongs} & [= \text{Furk}] \\ 320 \text{ P-oles} & [= \text{Pidz}] \\ 1760 \text{ Yards} & [= \text{Yarapauz}] \\ 5280 \text{ Feet} & [= \text{Fudeiz}] \\ 63360 \text{ Inches} & [= \text{Inautify}] \\ 190080 \text{ Barl. Corns} & [= \text{Banzyeiz}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Mil} = \text{Furk} = \text{Pidz} = \text{Yarapauz} = \text{Fudeiz} = \text{Inautify} = \text{Banzyeiz}.$$

	F-eet	
Mile [= 8 Furlongs]	= 5280	Mil = Fudeiz
Furlong [= 40 Pole]	= 660	Fur = Fsauz
Pole [= 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards]	= 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pol = Fas, re
Cubit [= 2 Spans]	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cub = Fa, re
Faddom [= 2 Yards]	= 6	Fad = Fau

$$\text{Mil} = \text{Fudeiz} \quad \text{Fur} = \text{Fsauz} \quad \text{Pol} = \text{Fas, re} \quad \text{Cub} = \text{Fa, re} \\ \text{Fad} = \text{Fau}.$$

Grecian Measures of Length.

$$\text{Μίλιον} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 8 \text{ Σταδία} & [= \text{Στάκ}] \\ 800 \text{ Οργυιαί} & [= \text{Οργεig}] \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδες} & [= \text{Πόδfeig}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Πήχυς} = 2 \text{ Σπιδάμ-αι}.$$

$$\text{Πῶς} = 4 \text{ Λῶγ-α} = 16 \text{ Δάκλ-υλες}.$$

Pondera, Nummi, Mensura. 108

Μίλ = Σταάκ = Ορεῖγ = Πόδfeig. Πῆχ = Σπιθαμή.
 Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δακίλας.

Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταάδια)	Πόδ-εις	Μίλ = Πόδfeig
* Σταάδι-ον (= 100 Οργυαί)	4800	Σταάδι = Παυγ
Οργ-υαί (= 4 Πήχους)	600	Οργ = Παυ
	6	

	† Δάκτυλοι	
Πῆχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαί)	= 24	Πῆχ = Def
Πυγών (= 2 Δίχαι)	= 20	Πυγών = Δεχ
Πυγ-μή (= 1 ½ Σπιθαμή)	= 18	Πυγ = Δακ
† Πῆς (= 4 Δῶρα)	= 16	Πῆς = Δακίλας
Σπιθα-μή (= 3 Δῶρα)	= 12	Σπιθα = Δαδ
Ορθ-όδωρον	= 11	Ορθ = Δαδ
Δίχ-ας	= 10	Δίχ = Δακby
§ Δῶ-ρον	= 4	Δῶ = Δακίλο

Σταάδι = Παυγ & Οργ = Παυ Πήχ = Def Πυγ =
 Δακque Πυγών = Δεχ.

Πῆς = Δακίλας Σπιθα = Δαδ Ορθ = Δαδ Δίχ =
 Δακby Δῶ = Δακίλο.

* Called also 'Αυλός, from whence came Δίαυλος, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans borrowed theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. Δάκτυλος, a Finger's Breadth; Δῶρον, a Hand's Breadth, or four Fingers; Δίχας, from the Thumb to the middle Finger; Ορθόδωρον, the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; Σπιθαμή, the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; Πῆς, the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; Πῆχους, from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; Πυγών, from the Elbow to the second Joint of the Fingers, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; Πυγμή, from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; Οργυαί, from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

‡ The Grecian Foot was also, like the Roman, divided into 12 Ουγγίαι or Inches.

§ Δῶρον, the Palm, so called, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Called also Δοχμή, from δέχομαι to receive, Δακτυλοδόχμη & Παλαιστή.

Roman Measures of Length.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Milliare} &= \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Stadia} & [= \text{Stak}] \\ 1000 \text{ P-afus} & [= \text{Puth}] \\ 4000 \text{ PALMIPEDes} & [= \text{Palmpoth}] \\ 5000 \text{ P-edes} & [= \text{Puth}] \end{cases} \\
 \text{Pes} &= \begin{cases} 4 \text{ PALMI MINORES} & [= \text{Pal-mino}] \\ 12 \text{ UNCIAE} & [= \text{Uncad}] \\ 16 \text{ DIGITI} & [= \text{Digitas}] \end{cases} \\
 \text{Mil} = \text{Stak} = \text{Puth} = \text{Palmpoth.} & \quad \text{Pes} = \text{Pal-mino} = \text{Digitas} = \text{Uncad.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \text{P-edes} & \\
 \text{Milliare} (= 8 \text{ Stadia}) & = & 5000 \quad | \quad \text{Mil-rom} = \text{Puth} \\
 \text{STADIUM} (= 125 \text{ Passus}) & = & 625 \quad | \quad \text{Stadi} = \text{Psel} \\
 \text{PASSUS} (= 4 \text{ Palmipedes}) & = & 5 \quad | \quad \text{Pafs} = \text{Pu}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & * \text{DIGITI} & \\
 \dagger \text{CUBITUS} (= 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Pes}) & = & 24 \quad | \quad \text{Cub-dígitof} \\
 \text{PALMIPES} (= 5 \text{ Palmi}) & = & 20 \quad | \quad \text{Palmíp} = \text{Dex} \\
 \S \text{Pes} (= 4 \text{ Palmi}) & = & 16 \quad | \quad \text{Pes} = \text{Das} \\
 \dagger \text{PALMUS} (= 3 \text{ Unciæ}) & = & 4 \quad | \quad \text{Palm} = \text{Do} \\
 ** \text{UNCIA} & = & 1\frac{1}{3} \quad | \quad \text{Un} = \text{Da, re}
 \end{array}$$

Jewish Measures of Length.

$$\text{MILE} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ SAB. Days Journies} & [= \text{Sabate}] \\ 10 \text{ Stadia} & [= \text{Stax}] \\ 4000 \text{ CUBITS} & [= \text{Cubitoth}] \end{cases}$$

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the *Greek* *Ὀκτυῖα*.

§ *Pes* was divided, as the *As*, into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dodrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

† Called *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

** Called sometimes *Pollex*.

$$\text{Cubit} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ SPANS the greater} \\ 3 \text{ SPANS the less} \\ 6 \text{ PALMS} \\ 24 \text{ DIGITS} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} [= \text{Spanë-i}] \\ [= \text{Palmau}] \\ [= \text{Digitef}] \end{array}$$

Cub = Spanë-i = Palmau = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

	CUBITS	
Eastern MILE (=10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = Coth
STADIUM =	400	Stad = Cubitog
* SCHOENUS or Cbebal =	80	Schœn = eiz
ARABIAN POLE =	8	Ara-Pol = k
EZEKIEL'S REED, or Kaneb, =	6	Eze-Ree = s
FATHOM =	4	Fath = o

	DIGITS	
CUBIT, or Ammah =	24	Cub = Digitef
† SPAN, or Zereth =	12	Spin = Dad
PALM, or Topbach =	4	Palm = Do

N. B. The PARASANG is a Persian Measure, consisting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [Para = mil].

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but amongst the Jews is generally reckoned 24 Miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = Inautify =
Banzyeiz.

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Μίλ = Στακ = Ορεγ = Πόσfeig. Πήχ = Σπιθαμε.

Πῆς = Δώρο = Δάκλας.

Στάδι = Παυ & Ορυ = Παυ-Πηχ = Δεφ Πυγ =
Δακque Πυγών = Δεξ.

Πῆς = Δάκλας Σπιθα = Δαδ Ορεθ = Δαδ Λίχ =
Δακby Δώ = Δάκλο.

* Called also *Pathil*.

† There is likewise another Word, *Gomed*, which the LXX.
render Σπιθαμή.

Cub = Span*ë*-i = Palman = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

Stad = Cubito Schoen = eiz Ara-Pol = k Eze-
Ree = r Fath = o Span = Dad.

TABLE III.

*The Proportion of the foregoing Measures
to English Measures.*

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit [GréD = ,pulo]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit [RoD = ,peldu]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D-igit [JewD = ,nad]	0	,912
	Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot [GreF = a,zyfdu]	1	,00729 $\frac{1}{8}$
ROMAN F-oot [RoF = ,naup]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = a,kef]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = a,laznil]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = b,olzú]	1	,4505
	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN Foot [Grec-Fo = be,zeipu]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = ab,fyf]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = da,keik]	21	,888
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = bei,bib]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = boi,fys]	17	,406
	Eng. Miles.	decim.
† GRECIAN M-ile [GreM = ,pautzoun]	0	,763099

* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have followed Bishop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain that there were two Sorts of Cubits, the Sacred One, and the Profane or Common One; the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's-Breadth or three Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82 Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

† Dr. Arbuthnot makes the Grecian Mile equal to 805,8 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Paces; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a Mile. Yet, according to his own Com-

Eng. Miles. decim.

ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN STADIUM [Gre-St = ,xoutleip]	0 ,093587 $\frac{3}{8}$
ROMAN STADIUM [Ro-St = ,basos]	,114465
HEBREW STADIUM [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD = ,pulo	RoD = ,peldu	JewD = ,nad	RoF = ,naup	GreF = a,zypdou.
RoC = b,olzu	HeC = a,kef	Grec = a,laznil	Grec-Fo = be,zeipu.	
RomF = ab,fyf	GreM = ,paut	RomM = ,nalpan	Heb-mil = a,teiboi.	
HeC = da,keik	RoC = boi,fys	GreC = bei,bid	Ro-St = ,basos	He-St = bik.
Gre-St = ,xoutleip	-----			

TABLE IV.

Superficial Measures.

English ACre [Ac = sFotlauz]	Sq. Feet. decim.
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = azkouz]	43560 ,00
Pole [Pol = doid,el]	10890 ,00
	272 ,25
ACre = [Ac = Yarokoz]	Squ. YARDS.
	4840
ROMAN Square F-oot [RoFq = nil]	Sq. Feet. decim.
GRECIAN Sq. F-oot [GreFq = á,zafauts]	0 ,935089
HEBREW Squ. C-ubit [HeCq = i,tesnois]	1 ,0146365
	3 ,326976
JUGERUM = R-oods 2. P-oles 18. Feet 250 ,05	
[Jug = Re-Pak-Fely ,zu]	
Πλεθρον = P-oles 36. Feet 245. [Πλεθ = Piss-Fdol]	

putation, which makes 'Ογγυια = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, qr, which is the same, 6,04375 Feet, Σταδιον (= 100 'Ογγυ.αι) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Σταδία) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number 0. *Engl^{ish}* Feet in a Roman Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

* Egyptian "Αἶϑρα = R-oods 3. P-oles 2. F-eet 55½
 ["Αἶϑ = Ri-Pe-Ful,ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.

Jugum [Jug = ,sakdo] 0,618240

Πλῆθρον [Πλῆθ = ,etyft] 0,230632

Egyptian "Αἶϑρα ["Αἶϑ = ,oift] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet.

Eng. Sq. F. decim.

Πλῆθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650

"Αἶϑρα ½ Πλῆθρον 5000 = 5073,1825

Egyptian "Αἶϑρα = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Squ. Feet. Sq. F. decim.

† Actus minimus 120 + 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272

Actus Quadratus 120 + 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816

Clima 60 + 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204

Verfus 100 + 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900

‡ Jugum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632

Uncia ⅓ of the Jugum = 2400 = 2244,2136

The Memorial Lines.

Ac = sFotlaux R = azkoux Pol = doid ,el Ac = Yar-
 okozque.

GreFq = á ,zafauts RoFq = ,nil HeCq = i ,téfnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely ,zu. Πλῆθ = Pis-Fdol "Αἶϑ = Ri-
 Pe-Ful,ro.

Jug = ,sakdo Πλῆθ = ,etyft "Αἶϑ = ,oift —

TABLE V.

Measures of Capacity.

English Wine Measure.

TUN = { 2 B-uts [= Be]
 3 Punchions [= Pur]

* The Grecian "Αἶϑρα was ⅓ of the Πλῆθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes
 before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

‡ The Jugum, was divided, like the As, into 12 Parts.

TUN	{	4	HOGSheads	[= Hof]
		6	TIERCES	[= Tiers]
		8	BARRELS	[= Bark]
		14	R-undlets	[= Raf]
		252	GALLONS	[= Galdud]
		2016	PINTS	[= Pidzas]
		58212	Solid INCHES	[= Inukdad]

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

English Corn Measure.

QUARTER = Bushels 8. [Quar = Busk]

BUSHel =	{	4	PECKS	[= Peco]
		8	GALLONS	[= Galk]
		64	PINTS	[= Pinſo]

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinſo : Quar = Busk.

GALLON of W-ine	[GállW = eta]	Cubick Inches	231
*GALLON of C-orn	[GalC = doid , ro]		272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure	[Pin-dr = if , rid]		34 $\frac{1}{2}$
PINT LIQUID Measure	[Pin-liquid = ek , prei]		28 $\frac{1}{8}$
HOGShead =	63 GALLONS	[= Galſi]	
	504 PINTS	[= Pinúzo]	

GállW = eta GalC = doid , ro Pin-dr = if , rid Pin-
liquid = ek , prei.

Grecian Measures of Capacity.

Met-ετήης =	{	12	Χ-όες	[= Xád]
		72	Ξ-ίςαι	[= Ξoid]
		144	Κοτυλ-αι	[= Κοτυλάff]
Μεθ-ιμύς =	{	48	Χοιν-ικες	[Χοινók]
		72	Ξίς-αι	[Ξεσπε]
		144	Κοτυλ-αι	[Κοτυλάff]

* This is the common received Content of a Corn Gallon ;
and according to which the following Computations are made :
But strictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains—
but 268 , 8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears also,
that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubic
Inches. Vid. *Ward's Mathem. Guide.* Part I. Chap. 3.

Μετ = Χάδ = Ξοιδ = Κοτυλάφ Μίδ = Χοινok =
Ξεσρεque = Κοτλάφ.

$$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma\text{-}\eta\varsigma = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} & [= \text{Κοτυλε}] \\ 8 \text{ 'Οξύ-ζαφα} & [= \text{'Οξύκ}] \\ 12 \text{ Κύαθ-οι} & [= \text{Κύαθbe}] \\ 48 \text{ Μύσρ-α} & [= \text{Μύσροκ}] \\ 120 \text{ Κοχλ-ιάρια} & [= \text{Κοχλάδζ}] \end{array} \right.$$

Ξεσ = Κοτυλε = Κοχλάδζ = 'Οξύκ = Κυαθbeque
Μύσροκ

*Μετ-ρήτης l. (= 12 Χόις)	=	72	Ξεσ-αι	Μετ = Ξεσoid
Χῆς l. (= 12 Κότυλαι)	=	6		Χῆς = Ξau
Μέδιμ-ν d.	=	72		Μέδιμ = Ξoid
Χοῖν-ιξ d.	=	1½		Χοῖν = Ξa,re

Ξεσ-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)	=	48	Μύσρα	Ξεσ = Μύσροκ
Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)	=	24		Κοτύ = Μef
Οξύζ-αφον (= 3 Κόγχαι)	=	6		Οξύζ = Μau
Κύα-θo (= 5 Ξῆμαι)	=	4		Κύα = Μo
Κόγχ-η (= 5 Κοχλιάρια)	=	2		Κόγχ = Μe

Μετ = Ξεσoid = Χῆς = Ξau = Μέδιμ = Ξoid = Χοῖν =
Ξa,re.

Ξεσ = Μύσροκ = Κοτύ = Μef = Οξύζ = Μau = Κύα =
Μo Κόγχ = Μe.

Roman Measures of Capacity.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{CULEUS} & = & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 20 \text{ AMPHORÆ} & [= \text{Amphex}] \\ 40 \text{ URNÆ} & [= \text{Urnoz}] \\ 160 \text{ CONGII} & [= \text{Congbauz}] \end{array} \right. \\ \text{SEXTARIUS} & = & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ HEMINÆ} & [= \text{Hemine}] \\ 4 \text{ QUARTARIi} & [= \text{Quartarf}] \\ 8 \text{ ACETABULA} & [= \text{Acetak}] \\ 12 \text{ CYATHI} & [= \text{Cyathbe}] \\ 48 \text{ LIGULÆ} & [= \text{Liglok}] \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

* Called also Ἀμφορεύς, and Κάδο.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things; the rest are used as Measures for both.

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz ———
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
 = Liglok.

	SEXTARII	
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnaux
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau
MODIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	= 16	Mod = Sas

	LIGULÆ	
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminae)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad
ACETABULUM (= 1½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lo

Jewish Measures of Capacity.

BATH =	{	3 SEAHs	[= Seat]
		6 HINS	[= Hins]
		10 OMERS	[= Omeraz]
		18 C-abs	[= Cak]
		72 LOGS	[= Logpe]
		96 CAPHs	[= Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[= Gachaltiz]

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

	BATHS OR EPHABS	
CHOMER or Coron	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephu

	CABS	
BATH or EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabs

The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs l. [Hin
 = Lad = Cas]

CAB = 20 G-achals d [Cab = Gez]
 Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
 Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.
 Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso: Quar = Busk. Hog
 = Galfi = Pinuzo.
 GállW = eta GalC = doid ,ro Pin-dr = if ,rid Pin-
 liquid = ek ,prei.
 Met = Xád = Eoid = Κοτυλaff = Míd = Χοινok =
 Ξερεque = Κοτλαff.
 Ξετ = Κοτυλε = Κοχladz = Όξύk = Κυαθbeque =
 Μυσροk.
 Μετ = Ξετoid = Χῆς = Ξau = Μίδιμ = Eoid = Χοϊν
 Ξa,re.
 Ξίς = Μύσροk = Κοτύ = Μετ = ΌξύC = Mau = Κύα =
 Μο Κόλχ = Me.
 Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz ———
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
 = Liglok.
 Cul = Sexnauz Amph = Sok Urn = Sextef Congi
 = Sau Mod = Sas.
 Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab
 = Lau Cyath = Lo.
 Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.
 Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let = Ephu Bath-Eph =
 Cabak Hín = Cabi Se = Cabs.

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures.

A PINT DRY	=	34 ,0312	} Cubick Inches.
A PINT LIQUID	=	28 ,875	

——Pin-dr = if ,zibe Pin-liquid = ek ,koil.

DRY.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
* Μέδιον [Médiun = oix-t]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi = bau-p]	16	07	,68
EPHah [Eph = ub-ad]	51	12	,107
Ξίς-ης [Ξίς = z-it]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = a]	01	00	,48
CAB [Cab = d-ek]	02	28	,432

LIQUID.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
† Μετρητής [Metr = eid-an]	82	19	,626
Amphora [Am = up-az]	57	10	,66
† BATH [Bath = sy-bu]	60	15	,2
Ξίς-ης [Ξίς = a f]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = a-u]	01	05	,636
† LOG [Log = z-do]	00	24	,2735

	Bushels	decim.
MEDIMN [Méd = a, zous]	1	,09612
MODIUS [Mod = ,ekld]	0	,253525
EPHah } [Eph = ,kydoti]	0	,802433
Chomer }		

	Gallons	decim.
METRETES [Metr = az ,til]	10	,335
AMPHORA [Amph = oi ,apad]	7	,1712
BATH [Bath = p ,laul]	7	,5658
CONGIUS [Con = ,kousteil]	0	,896385

* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7 ,171 Pints.

‡ The Jewish Measures are here, according to Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbins: But Bishop Hooper, from Josephus, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Μετρητής, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξίς-ης. Dr. Arbuthnot has given us Tables according to both, but seems to prefer Bishop Hooper's Account to the other.

$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma$ -ης liquid [$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma = a$, bok]	Pints decim. 1,1483
$\Xi\acute{\iota}$ -ης dry [$\Xi\acute{\iota} = z$, noif]	0,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid [Sext= $\acute{a}$, boulak]	1,19518
SEXTARIUS dry [Sext= a , zafei]	1,0148
CAB liquid [Cab= t , isd]	3,36257
CAB dry [Cab= e , kop]	2,84731
LOG [Log= z , eif]	0,84065

The Memorial Lines.

Medimn= oiz -t Modi= bau -p Eph= ub -ad Ξ =it
 Sextar= a Cab= d -ek.
 Bath= fy -bu Metr= eid -an Am= up -az Ξ = a -f
 Sext= a -u Log= z -do.
 Eph= $,kydoti$ Mod= $,elild$ Méd= a , zous Ξ = z , noif Cab= e , kópque.
 Amph= oi , apad Bath= p , laul Metr= az , til $\Xi\epsilon\varsigma$
 = a , bok Cab= t , isd.

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N. B. L. or Li stands for Libra or Pound; Oz. for Ounce, Lit Pound T-roy, L-aver Pound AVERDupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]

An Ounce Troy = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ DRAMS } [= \text{Drák}] \\ 24 \text{ SCRUPLES } [= \text{Scref}] \\ 20 \text{ P-enny Weights } [= \text{Pex}] \\ 480 \text{ GRAINS } [= \text{Grafky}] \end{array} \right.$

*A Pound Averdupois = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \text{ Ounces } [= \text{Ozas}] \\ 256 \text{ DRAMS } [= \text{Drels}] \end{array} \right.$

* According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but $4\frac{2}{7}$ Grains less in the Pound.

Lir = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pez = Grafky
Láv = Ozas Láv = Drels]

	Grains Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupaux]	5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]	480
Dram [Dr = aux]	60
Penny Weight [Pen = gref]	24
Scruple [Scrup = dy]	20
* Pound Averdupois [Lav = oib]	7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi, l]	437.5
Lit = Grupaux Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref Scrup = dy Lav = oibque.	

Antient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent =	{ 60 M-inas [= Mauz]
	{ 6000 Drachms [= Drauth]
Hebrew Talent =	{ 3000 Shekels [= Shith]
	{ 60 M-anehs [= Mauz]
	{ 2 Bekahs [= Beke]
SHEKEL =	{ 4 Zuzas [= Zuf]
	{ 20 G-erahs [= Gez]
AT = Mauz = Drauth: Het = Shith: Het-pond = Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.	

Roman and Grecian lesser Weights.

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ [Lib = Unad]

UNCIA =	{ 3 DUELLÆ [= Duelt]
	{ 4 SICILICI [= Sicilo]
	{ 6 SEXTULÆ [= Ser]
	{ 8 DRACHMÆ [= Drak]

DRACHMA =	{ 3 SCRIPTULA [= Script]
	{ 6 OBOLI [= Obs]
	{ 18 SILIQUÆ [= Silak]
	{ 72 GRANA vel LENTES [= Groid]

* Mr. Ward says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found, that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy, which is $6999\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. Greaves, Math. Guide. Part I. C. 3.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

LIBRA Λίτρα [Lib = grafnad]	6912
UNCIA Ουσΐα [Unc = lois]	576
*DRACHMA Δραχμη [Drachm = oid]	72
SCRUPULUM Γράμμα [Scrupul = ef]	24
OBOLUS † ὀβολός [Obol = ad]	12
SILIGUA Κεράτιον [Sil = f]	4

ΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΣΙΤΑΓΙΑ

Divisio Assis.

	Unc.		Unc.
AS	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DEXTANS	10	TRIENS	4
DODRANS	9	QUADRANS	3
BES	8	SEXTANS	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCIA	1

The Memorial Lines.

LIT = Ozad Oz = Drak = Scref = Pex = Grafky
Láv = ozas Lav = drels.

Lit = grupaux Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref
Scrup = dy Lav = oitbque.

AT = Mauz = Drauth AM = Drag Het = Shith =
Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

Lib = grafnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef
Obol = ad Sil = f.

As = dēu-dex = dod-bes = septún-semi = quin-tri-qua
fext-unc.

* N. B. The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms; and since they reckoned their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman Weights.

† The ὀβολός was divided into 6 χαλκοί or *Areoli*, and the χαλκός into 7 λεπτά or *Minuta*. [Ob = χαλς χαλκ = λεπτοί.]

The Ημίωβελον, Ημιδραχμον, Διδραχμον, &c. are evident from their Names.

TABLE VIII.

Antient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains, <i>decim.</i>
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fk</i>]	438 ,00
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i>]	219 ,00
* ROMAN D-rachm [ROD = <i>uf, pu</i>]	54 ,75
DENARIUS [Den = <i>se, loi</i>]	62 ,57
† A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>sei, f</i>]	68 ,4
	<i>lib. oz. p.w. gr.</i>
ROMAN L-libra [ROL = <i>ax-an</i>]	10 19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = <i>e-t-oi-be</i>]	02 03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [HET = <i>báf-yz-al</i>]	114 00 15 00
† ANCIENT ATTICK M-ina [ATM = <i>a-d-u</i>]	01 02 05 00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [ATT = <i>pa-t</i>]	71 03 00 00

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fk* Shek = *ebou* ROD = *uf, pu* Den = *se, loi*
 AD = *sei, f*.
 HET = *báf-yz-al* ROL = *ax-an* HEM = *e-t-oi-be*
 ATM = *a-d-u* ATT = *pa-t*.

* So Bishop *Cumberland* from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop *Hooper*, from *Philo* and *Josephus*, makes it equal to the Attick *Stater* or *Tetradrachm* = 68 ,4 + 4, or 67 + 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Bishop *Hooper* supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68 ,4 to 62 ,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retained. Dr. *Bernard* lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8d $\frac{1}{2}$. But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first *Roman* Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was about 62 ,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the *Roman* Denarius, most of the Computations in *Classick* Authors are founded.

‡ The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Roman* Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 *Roman* Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our *Averdupois* Pound.

TABLE IX.

*Jewish and Roman Money, according to
Bishop Cumberland.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
HEBREW M-ina [<i>Hem</i> = <i>p-a-l</i>]	7	01	05
HEBREW T-alent [<i>Het</i> = <i>tút-ab-az-b</i>]	353	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
GOLDEN DARICK=12 G-erachs [<i>Dar</i>] = <i>Gad</i> = <i>la-do</i> }	1	00	04
HEBREW T-alent of Gold [<i>He-</i>] <i>TO</i> = <i>ufoil-ba-p-b</i> }	5475	11	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
SHEKEL [<i>Shek</i> = <i>sé-do,ro</i>]		02	04 $\frac{1}{4}$
SILVER DENARIUS [<i>Den</i> = <i>doi-t</i>]		00	07 $\frac{3}{4}$
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [<i>Affar</i> = <i>Fab</i>]			
A QUADRANT $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Farthing [<i>Quád</i> = <i>iro</i>]			
A MIRE $\frac{1}{2}$ of a F-arthing [<i>Mit</i> = <i>rif</i>]			

The Memorial Lines.

Hem=*p-a-l* *Het*=*tút-ab-az-b* *Dar*=*Gád*=*la-d*,
HebTO=*ufoil-ba-p-b*.
Shek=*sé-do,ro* *Den*=*doi-t* *Affar*=*Fab* *Quád*=*iro*.
Mit=*rif*.

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick will, I hope, excuse me, if, for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations, in order to make the following Tables more generally useful :

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction; thus .5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, .05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$, .005 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, That the nine Figures at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, That if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table: If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish* Cubit is equal to 1 *English* Foot, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		Feet	decim.
1 Cubit	=	1	,824
10 Cubits	=	18	,24
100 Cubits	=	182	,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824	

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers :

		lib.	decim
Thus,	1 Attick Talent	=	206 ,25
	10 Attick Talents	=	2062 ,5
	100 Attick Talents	=	20625
	1000 Attick Talents	=	206250 &c.

But as the common Computation in Claſſick Authors is by Seſterces and Drachms, I ſhall exemplify more particularly the foregoing Obſervations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

SESTERCE = 1*d.* 3*f.* $\frac{3}{4}$
in Decimal Fractions
of a Pound Sterling
= ,00807291667
[Seſt = *zykypenaſſoi*]

A-ttick D-rachm, or
Roman Denarius,
= 7*d.* 3*f.* in Deci-
mal Fractions of a
Pound Sterling
= ,032291667
[Ad = *zidenafſoi*]

1 Sesterius.		Decem Sesterii or Nummi. Centum Sesterii. Sesterium or 1000 HS. Decem Sesteria or 10000 HS. Centum Sesteria or 100000 HS. Decies Sesterium or 1 Million HS. Centies Sesterium or 10 Millions HS. Millies Sesterium or 100 Millions HS. Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS. Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.
1		,00807291667
2		,01614583333
3		,02421875000
4		,03229166667
5		,04036458333
6		,04843750000
7		,05651041667
8		,06458333333
9		,07265625000

1 Drachm.		10 Drachms. 100 Drachms or 1 Mina. 1000 Drachms or 10 Minae. 1 Myriad = (10000 Dr.) or 100 Minae. 10 Myriads = (100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minae. 100 Myriads = (1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Minae. 1000 Myriad = (10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Min. 10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads. 10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.
1		,032291667
2		,064583333
3		,096875000
4		,129166667
5		,161458333
6		,193750000
7		,226041667
8		,258333333
9		,290625000

According to the Obſervations before laid down,
it is evident, that,

- 1 Sestertium, or 1000 HS.
2 Sestertia, or 2000 HS.
3 Sestertia, or 3000 HS.

lib.
008 ,07291667
016 ,14583333
024 ,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals. So,

*Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	^{lib.} = 8072 ,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	= 16145 ,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	= 24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Classick Authors may be discovered from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of the Centies Quinquagies H S?

	^{lib.}	^{decim.}
Centies HS.	=	80729 ,1667
Quinquagies	=	40364 ,5833
Centies Quinquagies		121093 ,75

What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?

300 Drachms	9 ,6875
70 Drachms	2 ,26041667
5 Drachms	0 ,16145833
375 Drachms	= 12 ,109375

What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?

50 Myriads	= 16145 ,83333
1 Myriad	= 322 ,91667
51 Myriads	= 16468 ,75

Note. That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Asses*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Asses*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia*, is always understood,

$\text{Æris (sc. Affium) Millia X} = 1000$	} $\text{lib.} \quad \text{decim.}$	
$\text{Denarii} =$		$32 \text{ ,}291667$
$\text{Æris Millia XXV} = 2500$	$\text{Denarii} = 80$	$,72916$
$\text{Æris Millia LXXV} = 7500$	$\text{Denarii} = 242$	$,1875$

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

* Attick Drachm	* Attick Talent	† Attick Talent
$= 8 \text{ d. } \frac{3}{4}$	$= 206 \text{ l. } 5 \text{ s.}$	$= 193 \text{ l. } 15 \text{ s.}$

decim.		$\text{l.} \quad \text{decim.}$		$\text{l.} \quad \text{decim.}$	
1	,034375	1	206 ,25	1	193 ,75
2	,068750	2	412 ,50	2	387 ,50
3	,103125	3	618 ,75	3	581 ,25
4	,137500	4	825 ,00	4	775 ,00
5	,171875	5	1031 ,25	5	968 ,75
6	,206250	6	1237 ,50	6	1162 ,50
7	,240625	7	1443 ,75	7	1356 ,25
8	,275000	8	1650 ,00	8	1550 ,00
9	,309375	9	1856 ,25	9	1743 ,75

† Shekel	† Hebrew Tal.	Heb. Tal. Gold
$= 2 \text{ s. } 7 \text{ d.}$	$= 387 \text{ l. } 10 \text{ s.}$	$= 16 \text{ Tal. Silver}$
decim.	$\text{l.} \quad \text{decim.}$	l.

1	,129166667	1	387 ,5	1	6200
2	,258333333	2	775 ,0	2	12400
3	,387500000	3	1162 ,5	3	18600
4	,516666666	4	1550 ,0	4	24800
5	,645833333	5	1937 ,5	5	31000
6	,775000000	6	2325 ,0	6	37200
7	,904166666	7	2712 ,5	7	43400
8	,033333333	8	3100 ,0	8	49600
9	,162500000	9	3487 ,5	9	55800

* According to Dr. Bernard. † According to Dr. Arbuthnot.

‡ The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to Josephus; and this Valuation Dr. Arbuthnot has followed in his Differtations, though his Tables are according to Bp. Cumberland. The Talent = 3000 Shukels.

Grecian Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,75546875
2	1 ,51093750
3	2 ,26640625
4	3 ,02187500
5	3 ,77734375
6	4 ,53281250
7	5 ,28828125
8	6 ,04375000
9	6 ,79921875

Roman Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,72525
2	1 ,45050
3	2 ,17575
4	2 ,90100
5	3 ,62625
6	4 ,35150
7	5 ,07675
8	5 ,80200
9	6 ,52725

Jewish Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,912
2	1 ,824
3	2 ,736
4	3 ,648
5	4 ,560
6	5 ,472
7	6 ,384
8	7 ,296
9	8 ,208

Grecian Foot

Feet decim.

1	1 ,00729
2	2 ,01458
3	3 ,02187
4	4 ,02916
5	5 ,03645
6	6 ,04375
7	7 ,05104
8	8 ,05833
9	9 ,06562

Roman Foot

Feet decim.

1	0 ,967
2	1 ,934
3	2 ,901
4	3 ,868
5	4 ,835
6	5 ,802
7	6 ,769
8	7 ,736
9	8 ,703

Jewish Cubit

Feet decim.

1	1 ,824
2	3 ,648
3	5 ,472
4	7 ,296
5	9 ,120
6	11 ,944
7	12 ,768
8	14 ,592
9	16 ,416

Roman Mile

Mile decim.

1	0 ,915719
2	1 ,831438
3	2 ,747157
4	3 ,662876
5	4 ,578595
6	5 ,494314
7	6 ,410033
8	7 ,325752
9	8 ,241471

Jewish Mile

Mile decim.

1	1 ,3817
2	2 ,7634
3	4 ,1451
4	5 ,5268
5	6 ,9085
6	8 ,2902
7	9 ,6719
8	11 ,0536
9	12 ,4353

Roman Sq. Foot

Sq. Feet decim.

1	0 ,935089
2	1 ,870178
3	2 ,805267
4	3 ,740356
5	4 ,675445
6	5 ,610534
7	6 ,545623
8	7 ,480712
9	8 ,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot

Sq. Foot decim.

1	1	,0146365
2	2	,0292730
3	3	,0439095
4	4	,0585460
5	5	,0731825
6	6	,0878190
7	7	,1024555
8	8	,1170920
9	9	,1317285

Παέδρον

Acre decim.

1	0	,230632
2	0	,461264
3	0	,691896
4	0	,922528
5	1	,153160
6	1	,383792
7	1	,614424
8	1	,845056
9	2	,075688

Jugerum

Acre decim.

1	0	,61824
2	1	,23648
3	1	,85472
4	2	,47296
5	3	,09120
6	3	,71944
7	4	,32768
8	4	,94592
9	5	,56416

Egyptian *Αγερα

Acre decim.

1	0	,763768
2	1	,527536
3	2	,291304
4	3	,055072
5	3	,818840
6	4	,582608
7	5	,346376
8	6	,110144
9	6	,873912

Εἰς; dry

Pint decim.

1	0	,97447
2	1	,94894
3	2	,92341
4	3	,89788
5	4	,87235
6	5	,84682
7	6	,82129
8	7	,79576
9	8	,77023

Sextarius dry

Pint decim.

1	1	,0148
2	2	,0296
3	3	,0444
4	4	,0592
5	5	,0740
6	6	,0888
7	7	,1036
8	8	,1184
9	9	,1332

Cab dry

Pint decim.

1	3	,84731
2	7	,69462
3	11	,54193
4	15	,38924
5	19	,23655
6	23	,08386
7	26	,93117
8	30	,77848
9	34	,62579

Medimn

Bushel decim.

1	1	,09612
2	2	,19224
3	3	,28836
4	4	,38448
5	5	,48060
6	6	,57672
7	7	,67284
8	8	,76896
9	9	,86508

Modius

Bushel decim.

1	0	,253525
2	0	,507050
3	0	,760575
4	1	,014100
5	1	,267625
6	1	,521150
7	1	,774675
8	2	,028200
9	2	,281725

Ephah		Ξέρης liquid		Sextarius liquid	
Bushel decim.		Pints decim.		Pints decim.	
1	0 ,802433*	1	1 ,1483	1	1 ,19518
2	1 ,604867	2	2 ,2966	2	2 ,39036
3	2 ,407300	3	3 ,4449	3	3 ,58554
4	3 ,209734	4	4 ,5932	4	4 ,78072
5	4 ,012168	5	5 ,7415	5	5 ,97590
6	4 ,814601	6	6 ,8898	6	7 ,17108
7	5 ,617035	7	8 ,0381	7	8 ,36626
8	6 ,419469	8	9 ,1864	8	9 ,56144
9	7 ,221902	9	10 ,3347	9	10 ,75662
Cab liquid		Log		Amphora	
Pints decim.		Pints decim.		Hogsheads decim.	
1	3 ,36257	1	0 ,84064	1	0 ,113821
2	6 ,72514	2	1 ,68128	2	0 ,227642
3	10 ,08771	3	2 ,52192	3	0 ,341463
4	13 ,45028	4	3 ,36256	4	0 ,455284
5	16 ,81285	5	4 ,20320	5	0 ,569105
6	20 ,17542	6	5 ,04384	6	0 ,682926
7	23 ,53799	7	5 ,88448	7	0 ,796747
8	26 ,90056	8	6 ,72512	8	0 ,910568
9	30 ,26313	9	7 ,56576	9	1 ,024389
Metretes		Bath		† Congius	
Hogsheads decim.		Hogsh. decim.		Gall. decim.	
1	0 ,16404	1	0 ,114858	1	0 ,896385
2	0 ,32808	2	0 ,229716	2	1 ,792770
3	0 ,49212	3	0 ,344574	3	2 ,689155
4	0 ,65616	4	0 ,459432	4	3 ,585540
5	0 ,82020	5	0 ,574290	5	4 ,481925
6	0 ,98424	6	0 ,689148	6	5 ,378310
7	1 ,14828	7	0 ,804006	7	6 ,274695
8	1 ,31232	8	0 ,918864	8	7 ,171080
9	1 ,47636	9	1 ,033722	9	8 ,067465

* The exact Fraction is $\frac{802433}{1000000}$. In the Jewish Measures I have followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to Josephus, = 1 ,0961 Bushel, and the Cab = 3 ,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4 ,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Ξέρης, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

† Equal to the Metretes of Syria.

Attick Drachm

Shekel

Attick Drachm

= 62 ,57 gr. = 4 Att. Drachms

= 62 ,57 gr.

oz. decim.		oz. decim.		Pound Troy decim.	
1	0 ,130215	1	0 ,52086	1	0 ,01085125
2	0 ,260430	2	1 ,04172	2	0 ,02170250
3	0 ,390645	3	1 ,56258	3	0 ,03255375
4	0 ,520860	4	2 ,08344	4	0 ,04340500
5	0 ,651075	5	2 ,60430	5	0 ,05425625
6	0 ,781290	6	3 ,12516	6	0 ,06510750
7	0 ,911505	7	3 ,64602	7	0 ,07595875
8	1 ,041720	8	4 ,16688	8	0 ,08681000
9	1 ,171935	9	4 ,68774	9	0 ,09766125

Shekel

Shekel

Roman Libra

= 219 gr. Troy

= 4 Att. Drachm

Po. Troy decim.		Po. Troy decim.		Po. Troy decim.	
1	0 ,0380208 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	0 ,043405	1	0 ,9125
2	0 ,0760416 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	0 ,086810	2	1 ,8250
3	0 ,1140625	3	0 ,130215	3	2 ,7375
4	0 ,1520833 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	0 ,173620	4	3 ,6500
5	0 ,1901041 $\frac{2}{3}$	5	0 ,217025	5	4 ,5625
6	0 ,2281250	6	0 ,260430	6	5 ,4750
7	0 ,2661458 $\frac{1}{3}$	7	0 ,303835	7	6 ,3875
8	0 ,3041666 $\frac{2}{3}$	8	0 ,347240	8	7 ,3000
9	0 ,3421875	9	0 ,390645	9	8 ,2125

MISCELLANEA

SECTION VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : PERIPHERY :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]
or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the DIAMETER
: PERIPHERY :: 10.000,000 : 31.415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmíl :
ta-fal-ouden.

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures, which, in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un
6,28,318.530,717.958,647.692,528.676,655.930,576.					
s,ektak	uix-pap	nuk-jöp	sne-lek	aups-ful	ouix-lois.

The Diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi ,bobs dat priph], consequently the Periphery divided by 3,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the Diameter into 0,7854.

Datur Area Squad per y,peilo.

The Area likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery.
[Ar=rodi $\frac{1}{4}$ pe]

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

The SURFACE of a Sphere is given by multiplying the Periphery into the D-iameter [$\text{Surf} = \overline{\text{pe} + \text{D}}$]

The SURFACE of a Sphere is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4. [$\text{Surf} = \overline{\text{are} + 0}$]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying $\frac{1}{3}$ of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [$\text{Sol-sphe} = \overline{\text{rad} + \text{sur}}$]

The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu. Dia : priph :: azmíl :
ta-fal-oudou.

: s,ektak uiz-pap nuk-fóp sne-lek áyp-sul ouix-lois.

Diperi, bobs dat Priph. datur Area squad per *y,peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

At = $\overline{\text{rodi} + \text{pe}}$ Surf = $\overline{\text{pe} + \text{D}}$ Surf = $\overline{\text{are} + 0}$ Sol-sphe
= $\overline{\text{rad} + \text{sur}}$.

The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscellanea Curiosa, Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square DEGRÉES, is computed to yield in Vapour, per Diem, 5280 MILLIONS of T-ons [Med = *dégbaux* = *lékymilt*]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, sc. 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [Tham = *ex-igthton*]

The RIVERS (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN, are computed to carry 1827.000,000 Tons, which is little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of what is raised in Vapour [Fluv-med = *aképmilt*]

The Computations are made thus :

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE FOOT of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour, *per Diem*, HALF a PINT (SquaF=ha-pin]

Each Space of four Foot Square (=16 SQUARE Feet) yields a GALLON [asquaF=gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Mil/snafton]

A Square Degree (of 69 *English* Miles) 33,000,000 Tons [Dég (misou) timton]

The *Mediterranean* = 160 Degrees =
5280.000,000 Tons as above

SquaF = ha-pin asquaF = gal Mil = snafton Dég
(misou) timton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus :

The most considerable Rivers that run into the *Mediterranean* are the Ebro, the Rhone, the Tiber, the PO, the Nile, the Don or *Tanais*, the NIESTER, the NIEPER or *Borysthenes*. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the *Thames*: Not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that-Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all, 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám = ez-igthr Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Nieft-nieper-akepmilr.

The Water of the Thames is computed thus :

It is supposed to run at *Kingson* Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards. [Misf=Yako-feiz], which being multiplied by 300 Yards, (the Profile of Water at

KINGSTON Bridge, where it is supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25.344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [Yako-feiz per ig=Yél-tfoth], which are equal to 20.300,000 TONS [=ez-igthton] Misk=Yáko-feiz (Kin-prig) Yako-feiz per ig=Yél-tfoth=ez-igthton.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet. (GLOBUS tormento bellico emissus) in a Second, moves 204 YARDS [In-sec Glob-yarezo]

Light (Lumen) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-milegth]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-movetabfe]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SECONDS [Glob-M-ápha-sec]

Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{4}$. [Sonn,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (AD SOLEM) 32 Years $\frac{1}{2}$. [Ad-sol-glob=án-te,re]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies [DESCENSUS GRAVIUM) is 16 F-eet $\frac{1}{12}$, or an Inch, in a Second [Des-gravi-sec=Fas,rad] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou,d) OSCILLATES or VIBRATES SECONDS. [Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou,d]

In-sec Glob-yarezo Lu-milegth Son-ped-movetabfe.
Glob-M-ápha-sec Sonn,ro Ad-sol-glob=án-te,re Sonap.
Des-gravi-sec=Fas,rad Oscil-sec Pendulum Intou,d.

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or ABIB

*March

* i.e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

ZIF or J-air	April
SIVAN	May
THAMUX	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or ETHENIM	September
BUL or M-erchesvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEBETH	December
SHEBETH	January
ADAR or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Sima Thámjun Abjul Elúlaug.
Tizr-Ethesep Bul-moc ChisleuN Thede Shebjan &
Adfeb.

The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑΤΟΜΒΑΙΩΝ	June
METAGEITNIΩΝ	July
ΒΟΗΔΡΟΜΙΩΝ	August
ΜΑΙΜΑΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ	September
ΠΥΑΝΕΨΙΩΝ	October
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΕΩΝ	November
ΓΑΜΗΛΙΩΝ	December
ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ	January
ΕΛΑΦΗΒΟΛΙΩΝ	February
ΜΟΥΣΧΙΩΝ	March
ΘΑΡΓΗΛΙΩΝ	April
ΣΚΙΡΕΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ	May

Hecju Metageíjul Boedraug Mais PúanO Posnov.
Gamdecem Anthesjan Elaseb MouM ThargelA
Skirma.

Note. That the Athenians began their Year from the New Moon, whose full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckoned to be upon the 8th of July, after on the 27th of June.
Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.

Jewish and Christian Æra of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the Æra of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the *Vulgar Christian Æra* commences from the Day of his Circumcision, viz. the First of *January*, in the Year of the World 4004, and of the *Julian Period* 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek Historians*, upon the Authority of the *Septuagint*, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years; so that,

Oct. 7.	} of the First Year of the Christian Æra	} began	{ the 3762 Year of the <i>Jewish</i> Æra the 5494 of the <i>Greek</i> Ecclesiastical Æra the 5509 of the <i>Greek</i> CIVIL Æra.
Aug. 27.			
Sept. 1.			

Christ = *mundothf* Jud = *ipaud* Grec-Ecc = *lonf*
Grec-Civil = *ulzou*.

The *Days of the Month on which the other noted Epochas began.

		Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.	1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.	776
The Building of ROME	April 21.	753
† Æra of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.	747

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 7.

† The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.

‡ The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Intercalary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*bef*) went back throughout the whole *Julian Year*, and began on the same Day again.

The PHILIPPICK Æra	Nov. 12.	324
Æra of Contracts	Oct. 1.	312
		<i>An. Dom.</i>
* The Dioclesian Æra	Aug. 29.	284
The MAHOMETAN Æra	July 16.	622
The Æra of YEZDEGIRD	June 16.	632
Mund = Oſtoi Oly-jan Phil-nad Nab-fés (<i>boſa</i>)		
Ro-pda.		
Yez-Troy-jas Maho-las Dio-gen Viſt-Acta-se Con-ta.		

† *The ſpecifick Gravities of ſome Metals, and other Bodies.*

A Cubick Inch of	† Fine Gold [Aur= <i>az,iloud</i>]	Ounces Troy decim.	= 10 ,359273
	Fine Silver [Arg= <i>l,eil</i>]		5 ,850035
		Ounce Averd.	decim.
	Lead [Plumb= <i>s,lutkul</i>]		6 ,553855
	Common Iron [Fer= <i>f,oden</i>]		4 ,422979
	Fine Marble [Mar= <i>b,laukk</i>]		1 ,568859
	Common Glaſs [Vitru= <i>b,oniz</i>]		1 ,493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqua= <i>loikſoup</i>]		1 ,578697
	Sound dry Oak [Robo= <i>liſlaun</i>]		,536569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole= <i>lektuz</i>]		,528350

Aur = *az,iloud* Arg = *l,eil* Plum = *s,lutkul* Fer = *f,oden* Mar = *b,laukk*.
 Vitru = *b,oniz* Aqua = *loiks* Robo = *liſlaun* Ol-Ole = *lektuz*.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.

|| Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARCHIDIACONATUS 60, DIGNITATES & PRÆBENDÆ 544, ECCLESIÆ-

* Before this, there was in uſe the Æra of the Actium Victory, from the Conqueſt of *Egypt*, and the Reduction of *Alexandria*, by *Octavianus*. Ant. Chr. 31. S-ept 2 [Viſt-Acta-Se]

† Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. Cap. 10.

† The Beginning of the Technical Words is from the *Latin* Word for each.

|| *Camdeni Britannia*. Edit. *Janf.* p. 67.

PAROCHIALES 9284 e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolfæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdaux Præblos Parochoudeif Aprikfu.

*The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in
Dr. Potter's Archæologia.*

Εὐρῶ	Eurus	S-outh E-ast.
ΑΠηνλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast.
Καικίας	CAECIAS	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
ΣΚΙρον	CORUS	N-orth W-est.
Ζέφυρος	Occidens	W-est.
Νότος	NOTUS	S-outh.
Αἰψς	AFRICUS	South W-est.

Cæci=NE Σκι-Cor=NoW. Eû=SE. Α-Af=SoW.
Bór=N. Απ=E. Not3 Z=O c.

According to Aulus Gellius, the Winds are thus distinguished.

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West.
Boreas	Aquilo	North West.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South East.
Caurus	Ἀγέλης	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COhorts.
A COHORT	=	3 MANipuli.
A MANIPULUS	=	2 ORDines.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURIOS.

10 T-urmæ were the *Justus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coaz Coho = mant Manip = ord Turm =
décuri Tax-le.

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium Regum ROMULI, NUMÆ & SERVII TULLII; Secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; Tertius, EDICTUM PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Autoritate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex Codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano atque Theodosiano, novellisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab ADRIANO ad VALERIUM latas leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOCLETIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. NOVELLÆ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp
(Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg = A-Val Herm = Clau-Di Theo = Const-The
Nov = Theo-Justin.

The first Code of *Justinian* was published Anno 529, the Digests Anno 531, the Institute An. 533, the Second Code Anno 534, the Novells from the Year 535 to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Inftlit Co-selif Novelil-luk.

*The BISHOPS * who refused their Assent to
the Ὁμολογίον.*

Eusebius, Bishop of Nicomedia

THEOGNIS, Bishop of Nice.

MARIS, Bishop of Chalcedon.

THEONAS, Bishop of MARMARICA.

SECUNDUS, Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-
Marmar.

The Ten Persecutions under

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS,
SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURE-
LIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val Aure-
Diocles.

The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COLOGN,
Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BO-
HEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRAN-
DENBURG: The Elector of HANOVER was added,
Anno Dom. 1693.

Men-Trí-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-
ver ad *sout.*

The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBFRUM
Arbitrium.) 3. The Force of Divine Assistance.

* Ταύτην τὴν πίσιν τριακόσιοι μὲν πρὸς τὰς δεκάκλῳ, ἔγνωσαν τε καὶ ἔσχεζαν καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ἠμοφονήσαντες καὶ ἠμοδοκῆσαντες ἔγραψον· πάντες δὲ μόνον ἂν προσεδέξαντο, τῆς λέξεως τῷ ὁμοστίῳ ἐπιλαβόμενοι. Εὐσέβιος ὁ νικομηδείας, &c. Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib. I. Cap. 8.

(AUXILIUM.) 4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Professor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was, at a Consultation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth*, digested into nine Articles, commonly called the *LAMBETH ARTICLES*, and agreed upon N-ov. 10. 1595. [*Naz-aloul*] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recalled and suppressed.

Lamb-Art = Cart Naz-aloul Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.

- I. To worship the true God. [*CULTUS divinus*]
- II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
- III. To commit no Murder. [*CAEDES*]
- IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c. [*STUPRUM*]
- V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [*FURTUM*]
- VI. To administer Justice [*JUSTITIA*]
- VII. Not to eat [the Flesh with the Blood [*SANGUIS*]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only obliged to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts, were called Proselytes of the Gates, in Opposition to the Proselytes of Righteousness, or of the Covenant, who differed nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile* Race. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Justiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 Books [Misna-Bs] contained 63 Tracts [Traut] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the *Jews* were methodically digested by Rabbi Judah HAKKADOsh in the Time of ANTONINUS P-ius [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in *Judæa* and *Babylonia* employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these, with the *Misnah*, make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonish Talmud*. These Comments are called the GEMARAH or Complement, the Misnah the Text; both together the TALMUD [Tal=Mis-Gema] The JERUSALEM TALMUD was completed about A. D. 300. [Tál-Jerig] The B-ABYLONISH TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-Bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the *Jews*. *Vid. prid. Connect. p. 328.*

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal=Mis-Gema Tál-Jerig Tal-Bug.

Charaēteres Arithmetici GRÆCI & HEBRAICI.

Ab-βé-γi-δo eu-σau ζoi-ηk-δou-ia κέx-λι-μο nu-ξαν.
Op-wei λου εά-σε-τι υf-φu-χau ψoi-ωπει ταιου.

אב-בé-לי-רו הו-וau יוי תכ שווי א דעx-לי-מו גו-דau.
op-dei von pa-re-wi of-ju-ואו יויקue רעי יווי.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first figure is added, as *li* sc. ל = 3 i. e. 30. *ve* sc. ו = 4 i. e. 200. Pronounce λου kopou, ταιου Sanpon, of Thauf, γου tsadou.

The Ages of Christianity as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.

Cent.	I. Sæculum	ApOstolicum
Cent.	II. Sæculum	G-nosticum
Cent.	III. Sæculum	Novatianum
Cent.	IV. Sæculum	ARIanum
Cent.	V. Sæculum	NEStorianum
Cent.	VI. Sæculum	EuTycticum
Cent.	VII. Sæculum	MoNoTheliticum
Cent.	VIII. Sæculum	EiConiclasticum
Cent.	IX. Sæculum	PhOtianum
Cent.	X. Sæculum	ObScurum
Cent.	XI. Sæculum	HiLdebrandinum
Cent.	XII. Sæculum	WalDenſe
Cent.	XIII. Sæculum	SchoLaſticum
Cent.	XIV. Sæculum	WicKleVianum
Cent.	XV. Sæculum	Synodale
Cent.	XVI. Sæculum	R-eformatum

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Neſt-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Hîl-
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

The Division of the ROMAN Empire out of the Book called Notitia Imperii, ſaid to be written about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceſes under 4 PRAEfecti Prætorio, and about 120 PROVINCES contained in them. [Præf=dibi=pradz]

1. The Præfectus Prætorio ORIENTIS, and under him five Dioceſes, viz. the ORiental, E-gyptian, A-fiatick, PONTick, and THRACIAN Dioceſes. [Or=E-As-Po-Th]

2. The Præfectus Prætorio of ILLYRICUM, and

under him two Dioceses, viz. Macedonia and Dacia. [Ill=Ma-D]

3. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Italy, and under him three Dioceses, viz. Italy, Illyricum, and Africa. [It=It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfectus Prætorio G-alliarum*, and under him three Dioceses, viz. Hispania, Gallia, and B-ritannia. [G=His-Ga-B]

Præf = Dibi = Pradz Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As-
Po-Th It=It-Il-Af G=His-Ga-B.

The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LONGitudo) of the ARK 300 Cubits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The Height (ALTitudo) 30 Cubits. [Bruz-Aliz]

The Length of the House which K. Solomon built for the Lord was 60 Cubits: The Breadth thereof 20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits, 1 Kings vi. 2. [Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty] The Length of the Porch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120 Cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4. [Porez-bez]

Ark-Lo-cubig-Bruz-Aliz. Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty
Porez-bez.

*Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments &c.
of Solomon's Temple.*

By Villalpandus' Computation of the Number of Talents of Gold, Silver and Brass, laid out upon the Temple, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500 l. Sterling. [Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug] And the Jewels are reckoned to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (VASA AUREA) consecrated to the Use of the Temple, are reckoned by Josephus 140,000. [Vas-aureabóxib] Which, according to Capel's Reduction of the Tables contained in them, amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [lol-enáu-dyt]

The Vessels of Silver (Vasa Argentea) 1.340,000 [Vas-áratóztb] are computed at 439.344,000. [fin-toftb]

Priests Vestments of Silk (VESTES SERICÆ) 10000. [Vest-sericaztb]

Purple Vestments for Singers 2.000,000. [Pem] Trumpets 200,000 [Tregtb] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in *Lebanon* to hew down Timber (SYLVICIDÆ) [Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (VECTORES) 70,000. [Veštoiz] To hew Stones (LAPICIDINÆ) 80,000. [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (EPISCOPI) [Episcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (ANNIS SEPTem) To whom, besides their Wages and Diet, *Solomon* gave a free Gift 6.733,977 Pounds. (DONUM SOLOMONIS) [s-paut-noip] The Treasure left by *David* towards carrying on this Work (RELIQUIT DAVID) 911.416,207. [nab-oás-dyp]

N. B. *tb* is left out, as Sylvicidaz for Sylvicidaztb, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug Vas-aureabóztb = lol-enau-dyt.

Vas-aratóztb = fin-toftb Treg Instroz Vest-sericáz Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidaz Lapiky Veštoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo s-paut-noip reliquit Dav-nab-oás-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (REDUCES) from the Captivity were 42,360 Redúfe-taux] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA's Catalogue amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH's Catalogue 31,031. [Cat-nehetazib] How these Accounts are reconciled, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Redúfe-taux Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetazib.

The SILVER of them that were numbered of the Congregations was a Hundred TALENTS and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKELS after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a BEKAH for every Man, that is, half a Shekel after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod. xxviii. 25, 26.*

Sil-Con = Talg-Shékapoil Bekjyt-luz = Shekelizappu.

Difference of Talents.

	<i>Attick Minas.</i>	<i>At. Drachms</i>
A SYRIAN TALENT contained	15	1500
A PTOLEMAIC Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
An ANTIOCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
An ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Sal = Mal Ptolem = ez Eub = aux Alexan = ben & Ant = aux.

Att-Maj = eiz Babyl = oiz Ægin = ag Rh = ag Tyr-Ægypt = eiz.

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remembered the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful,

† According to some, the Rhodian Talent contained but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the Euboick but 4000. *Vid. Brerewood de Ponderibus & Pretiis. Cap. 9*

are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Elib-s]

The Bill for First Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES. The lesser 27 H. VIII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba]
The greater 31 H. VIII. c. 11. }

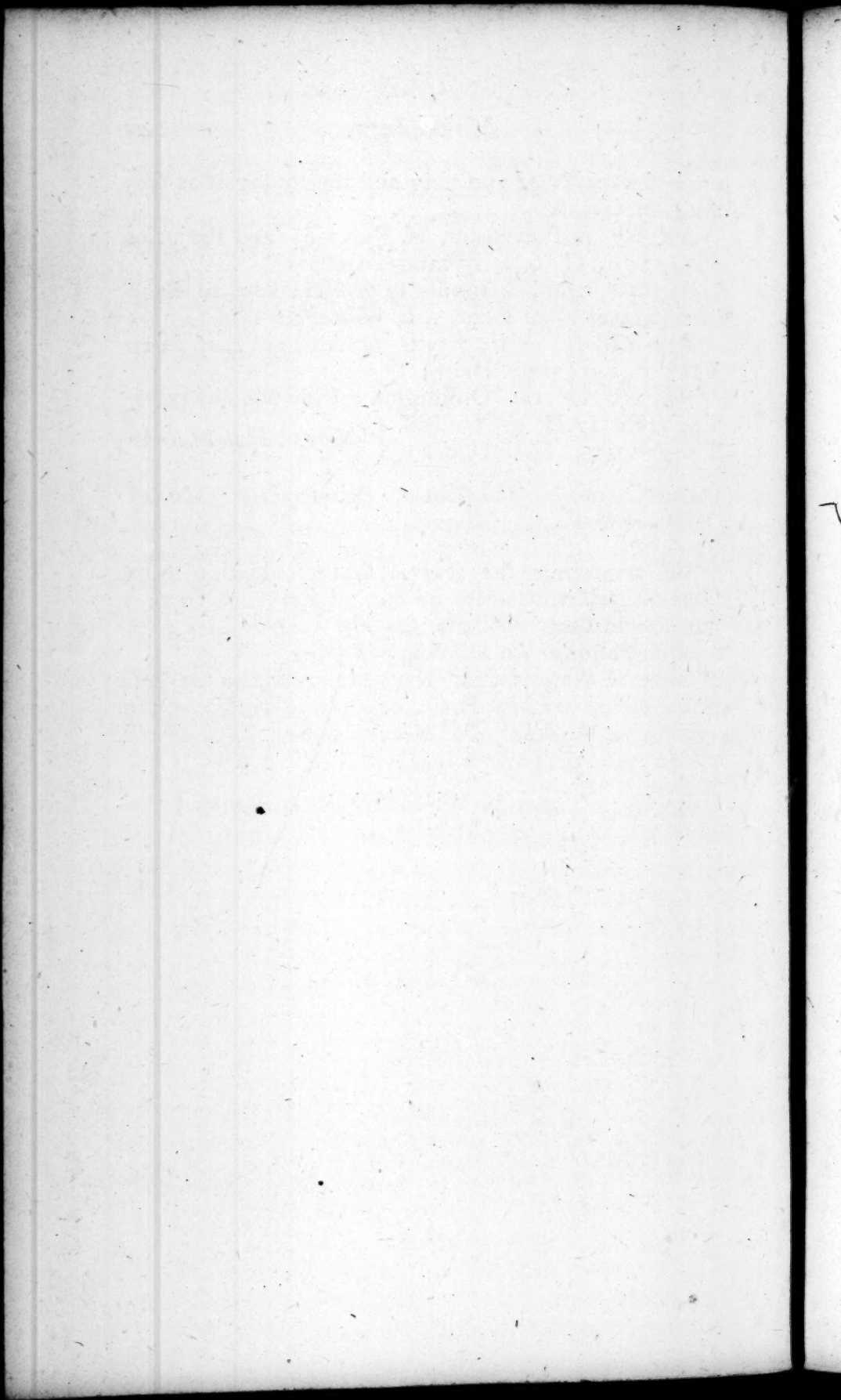
Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Elib-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 WILLIAM and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot.e Carat,ad Wi-Mt,eib Wilk,iz.n,ab. An-ad-bei.

FINIS.



THE USE OF THE INDEX.

THE following Index may be useful in two Respects. either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other; (which will, at the same Time, be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory:) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tables. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two at the End of each Word; by the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.

AB. Archbishop of Canterbury.	Ev. Evangelist.
Ær. Æra or Epocha.	E R Emperor of Rome.
B. Battle.	E E Emp. of the East.
C. Council.	E W. Emp. of the West.
Ep. Epistle, i. e. the Time of Writing it.	F. Father.
	H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c.

The USE of the INDEX.

H P. High Priest.	K S. King of Syria.
J. Judge of Israel.	L. Learned Man, Author, &c.
K. King.	Leg. Legate.
K Aff. King of <i>Affyria</i> .	Mart. Martyr.
K B. King of <i>Babylon</i> .	P. Pope.
K E. King of <i>England</i> .	Pa. Patriarch.
K Eg. King of <i>Egypt</i> .	Po. Poet.
K Ju. King of <i>Judah</i> .	Pr. Prophet.
K Is. King of <i>Israel</i> .	Q. Queen.
K M. King of <i>Media</i> .	W. War.
K Ma. King of <i>Macedon</i> .	= different Names of the
K P. King of <i>Persia</i> .	same Person.
K R. King of <i>Rome</i> .	

Those Words which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abaneb, the Calling of Abraham.

The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and P in the middle of a Word denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Antepenultima.

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* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contrasted, as Abimets.

† Anno Mundi,

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* Constantine, Constantius and Constans.

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The Construction and Use of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

OF Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, joined with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province denoted by the latter: The Words in Italick Letters signifying Places in Antient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters, Places in Modern Geography. Thus, *Abdér-thra*. *Abdera*, a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art*. *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Antig-lee*) *Antigua*, one of the *Leeward Islands*, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles*.

The Letters N. E. S. W. following a Word denote the Situation of a Place; as, *Antill-luc S.* the *Antilles Islands*, *South of the Lucayos*; *Madéir-barb W.* *Madeira Isles*, *West of Barbary*.

The Letters G S. denote *Sacred Geography*.

Italicks joined with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as, *Agrek-oit*, the *Latitude of Agra 28. Deg.* the *Longitude 73*.

Italicks joined with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain; as, *Germt,ut.* *Germany to Great Britain as 3,53 to 1*.

Italicks joined without an Hyphen denote the Distance from London or Jerufalem; as, *Pardel sc.* *Paris from London about 225 Miles.* *Antiochig*, *Antioch from Jerufalem about 300 Miles*.

Syllables joined with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Antient and Present Geography; as, *Ach = livad*, the *antient Achaia* the *present Livadia*.

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